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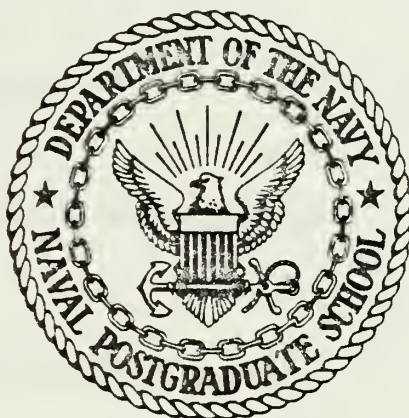
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THESIS

INTERACTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
OPTIMAL SYSTEMS CONTROL DESIGN PROGRAM (OPTSYSX)
ON THE IBM 3033

by

John Gustav Hoden II

March 1984

Thesis Advisor:

Daniel J. Collins

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The program permits users to rapidly carry out simulation, analysis, and design of all classes of optimal systems control problems in a totally interactive mode. Examples of various types of problems are worked out during individual terminal sessions.

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Interactive Implementation of the
Optimal Systems Control Program (OPTSYSX)
on the IBM/3033

by

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Submitted in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING

from the

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March 1984

ABSTRACT

This thesis discusses the modification of an existing Optimal Systems Control FORTRAN Program (OPTSYS) originally obtained from Professor Arthur E. Bryson of Stanford University.

The modified FORTRAN program (OPTSYSX) is now designed to run completely interactively under VM/CMS on the IBM 3033 and is considered completely compatible with similar operating systems.

Program capabilities include: complete eigensystem analysis; the ability to perform computations on very large multivariable systems; controller, filter, regulator and compensator synthesis; transfer function analysis; steady-state gain determination; and modal analysis.

The program permits users to rapidly carry out simulation, analysis, and design of all classes of Optimal Systems Control problems in a totally interactive mode. Examples of various types of problems are worked out during individual terminal sessions.

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SYMBOLS

A = state (N_s, N_s) or output (N_o, N_o) weighting matrix
 B = control (N_c, N_c) weighting matrix
 C = control gain matrix (N_c, N_s)
 D = control (N_c, N_c) or noise (N_o, N_g) feedforward matrix
 E = expected value
 F = open-loop dynamics matrix (N_s, N_s)
 G = control distribution matrix (N_s, N_c)
 GAM = state disturbance distribution matrix (N_s, N_g)
 H = measurement scaling matrix (N_o, N_s)
 K = estimator gain matrix (N_s, N_o)
 N_c = number of controls
 N_g = number of process noise sources
 N_s = number of states
 N_o = number of observations or measurements
 P = covariance matrix of estimate error (N_s, N_s)
 Q = white process noise covariance matrix (N_g, N_g)
 R = white meas. noise covariance matrix (N_o, N_o)
 S = steady-state covariance matrix of control (N_c, N_c)
 u = control vector $(N_c, 1)$
 v = white measurement noise vector $(N_o, 1)$, with zero mean and covariance matrix R
 w = white process noise vector $(N_g, 1)$, with zero mean and covariance matrix Q
 w_0 = constant disturbance vector $(N_g, 1)$
 x = state vector $(N_s, 1)$
 \hat{x} = estimate of state vector $(N_s, 1)$
 y = output/measurement vector $(N_o, 1)$

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I wish to dedicate this thesis to my wife, Brenda. Without her constant love, support, and understanding this work would not have been possible.

I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this thesis is to describe the extensive modification and improvement of an existing FORTRAN program (OPTSYS) used in the study, design, and application of Optimal Systems Control theory.

This optimal systems control program was originally developed by Hall [Ref. 1] in 1971 to support his research in rotary-wing VTOL aircraft control systems. The latest program modifications were made by Walker [Ref. 2] and Liu [Ref. 3] of Stanford University, to OPTSYS 4 and CPTSYS 5 respectively. These program versions performed quite satisfactorily in the batch environment, but exhibited varying degrees of user hostility due to data input format requirements and incomplete program documentation.

The original intent of this work was to adapt Walker's modified version of CPTSYS to run interactively under VM/CMS on the IEM 3033; however, the extensive modifications of OPTSYSX now represent a high-level interactive applications software system capable of integrated simulation, analysis, synthesis and design of broad classes of optimal systems control problems. With OPTSYSX users may now evaluate various specialized optimal systems control applications, relieved of the burden of lengthy mathematical program development.

It is assumed that the reader/user is familiar with the basic concepts of Control Theory and Optimal Systems Design. The problem descriptions and program development follow the terminology and symbol/naming conventions of Bryson [Ref. 4].

An explanation of the basic system of equations, the terms and symbology used, and a program overview including the general methods of solution are presented first.

Interactive program development is then discussed, with an explanation of several alternate options available for data input.

This work concludes with examples of various types of problems demonstrated in the interactive mode, including a copy of each terminal session with the final results. A complete program listing is included in Appendix A.

II. THE OPTSYSX COMPUTER PROGRAM

A. INTRODUCTION

OPTSYSX is a double-precision FORTRAN program employing modern control theory analysis techniques. Although the program was originally written to synthesize controllers for rotary-wing VTOL aircraft [Ref. 5], it has been extensively modified to enable controller, filter, and regulator synthesis as well as transfer function and modal analysis on other types of large, multi-variable systems of equations. The program modifications described in this work now allow rapid numerical computer analysis in a completely interactive mode.

B. SYSTEM/MODEL DESCRIPTION

OPTSYSX treats a linear stationary system model:

$$\dot{x} = [F]x + [G]u + [GAMMA]w \quad (2.1)$$

output equation

$$y = [H]x + [D]u \quad (2.2)$$

measurement equation

$$z = [H]x + [D]w + v \quad (2.3)$$

where

u = control vector ($m \times 1$)

v = white measurement noise vector ($p \times 1$)

w = white process noise vector ($q \times 1$)

x = state vector ($n \times 1$)

y = output vector ($p \times 1$)
 z = measurement vector ($p \times 1$)

$[F]$ is the open-loop dynamics matrix (system matrix or plant matrix); $[G]$ is the control distribution matrix; $[GAMMA]$ is the process noise distribution matrix; $[H]$ is the measurement distribution matrix; and $[D]$ may represent a feed-forward distribution matrix of either the process noise vector (w), or the control vector (u).

The w vector has zero mean value, and a covariance matrix $[Q]$, where:

$$E(w) = 0 \quad (2.4)$$

and

$$[Q] = E[ww^T] \quad (2.5)$$

The v vector has zero mean value and a covariance matrix $[R]$, where:

$$E(v) = 0 \quad (2.6)$$

and

$$[R] = E[vv^T] \quad (2.7)$$

The quadratic performance (or cost) index for the linear quadratic regulator is the expected value of:

$$J = 1/2 \int \{y^T[A]y + u^T[B]u\} dt \quad (2.8)$$

in the statistical steady-state, where $[A]$ represents an output cost matrix (a weighting on the output variables);

and $[E]$ is a control cost (or control weighting coefficient) matrix.

If full state weighting is desired, $[H]$ is represented by the identity matrix $[I]$.

C. FEGGFAM OUTPUT

1. Open-Loop Eicensystem Calculations

The initial portion of OPTSYSX output includes the program flow control flags set by the user for that particular run, the system of equations being modeled, and the open-loop eigenvalue and eigenvector calculations of the $[F]$ matrix.

2. Regulator Synthesis Calculations

In the solution to the optimal regulator problem, full state variable feedback is assumed where:

$$[C] = [B^{-1}][G^T][S] \quad (2.9)$$

and

$$u = -[C]x \quad (2.10)$$

The control gain $[C]$ is a matrix of optimal gains which minimize the cost index expressed in equation (2.8).

For optimal regulator synthesis problems, program output includes the closed-loop eigenvalues and eigenvectors; the control gain $[C]$; the closed-loop dynamics matrix $[F-GC]$; and the steady-state gain matrix $[S]$, where $[S]$ is the steady-state solution to the algebraic Riccati equation:

$$S[F] + [F^T]S - S[G][B^{-1}][G^T]S + [H^T][A][H] = 0 \quad (2.11)$$

3. Filter Synthesis Calculations

A Kalman filter or Estimator which describes a continuous time system may be written as:

$$\dot{\hat{x}} = [F]\hat{x} + [K](z - [H]\hat{x}) \quad (2.12)$$

where:

\hat{x} is the state estimate

$[K]$ is a matrix of filter gains,

and the state covariance is described by:

$$E(xx^T) = E(\hat{x}\hat{x}^T) + [P] \quad (2.13)$$

The filter gain matrix $[K]$ of equation (2.12) is obtained from the relationship:

$$[K] = [P][H^T][R^{-1}] \quad (2.14)$$

where $[P]$ is the steady-state solution to the algebraic Riccati equation:

$$[F]P + P[F^T] - P[H^T][R^{-1}][H]P + [G][Q][G^T] = 0 \quad (2.15)$$

representing the error covariance of the estimate \hat{x} . The control covariance is the expected value described by:

$$E(uu^T) = [C]\hat{x}[C^T] \quad (2.16)$$

For the Kalman filter/optimal estimator synthesis problem, CFTSYSX output includes the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of the optimal estimator (Kalman filter); the filter gains $[K]$; the error covariance matrix $[P]$; the covariance

matrix of the estimate $[\hat{x}]$; the state covariance matrix $[X]$ described in equation (2.13), where

$$[X] = E[xx^T]; \quad (2.17)$$

and the control covariance matrix $[U]$ described in equation (2.16).

4. Stationary Closed-Loop Calculations

The stationary response of both state and control are presented as root-mean-square values of the state and control covariance matrices $[X]$ and $[U]$ described in equations (2.17) and (2.16) respectively.

E. SOLUTION ALGORITHM

One of the fundamental techniques necessary to quadratic synthesis of optimal control systems is the steady-state solution of the algebraic Riccati equation. This is a non-trivial task due to the iterative nature of the solution.

The steady-state solution by any quadrature method necessitates time increment selection no greater than some fraction of the shortest period of the closed-loop system; imposing a significant computer solution time expenditure on the user as well as the requiring an extensive amount of computer storage capability due to the matrix expansion factor involved. Further, the possible necessity of a time-varying solution of these equations for optimal open loop control or estimation requires the inversion of an $n \times n$ matrix for each time increment where an unsteady solution is desired.

A powerful and efficient alternate method of solution was developed by Bryson and Hall [Ref. 7], based on eigenvector decomposition of the eigensystem of the constant coefficient EULER-LAGRANGE equations.

For the optimal regulator, these equations take the form:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{\lambda} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} F & G^T B^{-1} G \\ A & -F^T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ \lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

For the optimal filter or estimator, the equations are of the form:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{\lambda} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} F & G_{am} * Q * G_{am}^T \\ H^T R^{-1} H & -F^T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ \lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

CFISYSX, and all earlier program versions, use the method of eigenvector decomposition of the EULER-LAGRANGE equations described in [Ref. 7] for quadratic synthesis of control systems. Program calculations are based on the QR algorithm of Francis, modified by Wilkinson [Ref. 8]. Important features of this method of eigensystem analysis are its improved accuracy, and its insensitivity to widely separated eigenvalues.

A more detailed description of the QR algorithm and its numerical applications to eigensystem analysis may be found in [Ref. 8].

E. FROGFAM OVERVIEW

CFISYSX and its 41 subroutines may be divided into three basic categories:

- 1) setup and computation sequencing
- 2) data input
- 3) calculation

A brief and general description of the program modules and subroutines supporting these basic categories concludes this section.

1. Problem Description/Program Flow Control

The MAIN program allows interactive selection of all program flow control flags, and is aided by three subroutines : RDEAL, RDINI, and RDCHAR. A detailed description of these subroutines is provided in Chapter III. Subroutine CHECK verifies the consistency of all requested program options.

2. Interactive Data Input

Interactive data input is performed by the 14 READ__ subroutines. A detailed description of the operation of these subroutines is also included in Chapter III. Internal data generation or external data input is provided by subroutine SETUP.

3. Calculation Sequencing

Subroutine INNER functions as a second MAIN program. It orders the data input/calculation sequences for the type of problem being solved and performs numerous matrix calculations. It is from this subroutine that all input and calculation sequences are ordered and performed.

4. QR Algorithm Transformation

Subroutines MINV, BALANC, ORTHES, ORTRAN, HQR, HQR2, BALBAK, CNCRM, and EREXIT perform the major calculation sequences of the "QR" algorithm.

5. Riccati Equation Calculations

Subroutine FGAIN separates the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of the Euler-Lagrange equations by eigenvector decomposition. RGAIN and subroutine SCOV calculate the steady-state solution of the Riccati equations for the controller or estimator problem. Subroutine SCOV computes

the covariance matrix solution to the algebraic Riccati equation.

6. Modal Calculations

Subroutine MCDE computes the modal transformations required for modal analysis.

7. Transfer Function Calculations

Subroutines TF, POLES, ZEROS, RESID, ACOMP, CCOMP, EQR, and Function SCI perform transfer function computations associated with Modal calculation sequences. Subroutine ESDCAI computes the power spectral density of the outputs or controls of a controlled system.

8. Data Output

Subroutine RAERNT prints all program calculations in object time format. Subroutine MATPRT allows variable format screen viewing of all interactive matrix data input.

III. INTERACTIVE PROGRAM OPERATION

A. DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

During the development of CPTSYSX, all program modifications and additions were focused primarily toward interactive user operation. Experience has demonstrated that interactive computer communication offers many advantages in the research and problem solving environment. The opportunity for flexible and immediate computer communication, as well as the ability to select alternate solution methods, are significant advantages to the user; advantages which are unavailable in a batch processing environment.

Although previous versions of OPTSYS produced all the desired calculations in the batch environment, the input format and data sequencing and naming conventions were confusing to many users. The user was burdened with the necessity of verifying the correctness of input data format and program flow control flag settings for each program run, in order to ensure the desired calculation sequence was properly performed.

These requirements, combined with incomplete program documentation, prompted a lack of confidence in the results and discouraged many potential users from even attempting to use CPTSYS.

E. PROGRAM LANGUAGE

CPTSYSX is programmed in FORTRAN IV, following the conventions of IBM System/360/370 FORTRAN IV language. Very few program features have been incorporated which are not written in ANSI Standard FORTRAN. These subtle differences notwithstanding, OPTSYSX has been compiled and run

under both FORTRAN IV (G1) and FORTRAN H (Extended) compilers on the IBM 3033. Although the overall program length is in excess of 2800 lines of text, it is considered completely portable from one operating system to another.

On the presumption that most scientific and research personnel are familiar with FORTRAN language, program modifications may be easily undertaken once system operation is understood.

C. GENERAL PROGRAM MODIFICATIONS

All of the previously developed numerical calculation sequences of OPTSYS were retained un-modified in OPTSYSX.

Those program sequences requiring the input of diagonal cost or covariance matrix elements were deleted or modified to improve user flexibility in entering any desired weighting matrix, diagonal or otherwise. This modification streamlined program operation through elimination of several program flow control flags; reduced a measure of user uncertainty; and further decreased the required degree of user program familiarity--promoting uninterrupted operation.

The READ subroutines represent variations on the principle of simple, effective methods of interactive input, coupled with error-correction/recovery sequences.

Subroutines BDCHAR, RDINT, and RDREAL were developed by the author and Cdr. P.D. Sullivan to accomodate varying input format requirements; null-string entry protection was developed by Cdr. P.D. Sullivan. These program features are discussed in greater detail later in this chapter.

L. INTERACTIVE PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

1. Program Flow Control

Initial program development required an understanding of the various problem descriptions as well as program input and calculation sequence. After careful analysis of [Ref. 2], a basic program flow control diagram was established. From this flow control diagram, a logical branching network was formulated whose path could be determined through either binary logic or numerical selection.

Three basic branching categories were established from the various problem description statements:

Logical-----{"Yes" or "No"..}

Integer-----{"1","2",etc...}

Real Number----{"Input the value of..."}

From the viewpoint of free-format computer communication, integer and real number input presented no significant problems. FORTRAN compiler language is written such that numerical data input (real number or integer) is expected, thereby requiring only an INTEGER or REAL data type statement within the program. Once the data type has been declared, the desired values may then be input with a free-format READ (5,*) statement.

One note of caution concerning numerical data input in free-format deserves mentioning: Although all FORTRAN compilers treat character string input as an illegal data type conversion, many will automatically convert the inadvertent character entry to a "zero" and continue execution. Protection against inadvertent errors of this type is discussed later in this chapter.

Logical input ("Yes" or "No") poses a unique problem to programmers. The usual method of incorporation is to require the user to convert the logical answer into an integer i.e., "Yes" = 1, "No" = 2. These integers may then be read directly into the program, determining program flow.

Although this method may promote programming ease, it requires the user to adopt an unnatural habit pattern--one which increases the possibility of abnormal program termination in the event of inadvertent user error.

A more refined (from a programming language standpoint) and ergonomic (from the user viewpoint) method of logical selection involves utilization of the entire character string answer as an input value. This method has been incorporated into OPTSYSX.

The logical strings ("Yes" and "No") are declared as character strings in a data type statement within the program or subprogram. A format statement is also included in the program or subprogram utilizing the "A"-field to specify the desired character field width. A REWIND statement is then incorporated in the specific program or subprogram immediately prior to each logical string input point. This REWIND statement allows the input device (the terminal screen in this case) to read the character string in the same manner as free-format data input. The character field width for this modification was established at A1, allowing streamlined operation with the user typing either "Y" or "Yes" for an affirmative reply; "N" or "No" for a negative reply.

2. General Input Sequencing Requirements

All data input to OPTSYSX is in matrix or vector format. This data input must be correlated in accordance with the problem description and then properly sequenced in order for the program to perform the desired calculations.

The original and modified OPTSYS programs [Ref. 2] and [Ref. 3] required not only problem description knowledge but complete user familiarity with the detailed calculation sequence of the program. The latter point was considered a significant disadvantage. Elimination of this disadvantage

was an area where interactive programming offered the greatest benefits to the potential user; and it was toward this end that the remaining modifications of OPTSYSX were directed.

3. Interactive Data Input

In its calculation sequences, OPTSYSX requires the input of up to 14 unique matrices or vectors. Once the previously described program flow control diagram was constructed, data entry points for each matrix or vector were established. At each of the 16 program data entry points, the required input matrix or vector was determined. Fourteen input subroutines were added to the original program in order to accomodate interactive data entry.

These matrix input subroutines were written such that the user is first informed which specific matrix or vector is required; then prompted for the individual matrix element values. These values are then individually and sequentially entered from the terminal. Once the matrix or vector is filled, it is returned to the terminal screen for user verification and correction if necessary.

Interactive sequential data entry was programmed by means of a two-dimensional DO loop, with a terminal prompt of the matrix name and element position prior to the element value entry. Data element input is via a free-format READ (5,*) program statement.

Once the matrix data entry sequence is complete, that input matrix is returned to the terminal screen in variable format for user ease in row identification. With an arbitrary data field width of 12 characters, the maximum number of matrix elements available on an 80 column terminal screen is six. Provided the matrix column dimension is less than six, this restriction presented no programming format limitations.

For those matrices whose column dimension exceeded six, elements were progressively written on subsequent terminal lines. Once the matrix row is filled the screen is double-spaced, and element display is repeated in the same fashion. This method allows the user to view the matrix much as he would expect to see it, providing the advantage of ease in row and column identification.

Within CPTSYSX, subroutine MATPRT performs this variable-format print sequence. The print sequence was arbitrarily terminated with a matrix size of 16 X 16, presuming that users with larger systems of equations would select alternate forms of data input.

4. Saving Interactive Input

In most control system design problems, the system matrices generally remain relatively unchanged for a desired sequence of design calculations.

In order to relieve the user of the burden of repeated system entry in the interactive mode, several additional program flow control flags were added, allowing the option of saving the entire original system of matrices for subsequent calculations. Separate options for saving each system matrix are automatically offered at the end of each program run.

These matrix saving options provide a further advantage to the user in that the matrices are redisplayed for verification prior to calculation execution. Users may then change individual matrix elements, relieved of the burden of full system re-entry.

5. User-Defined Input Files

Although the basic objective of this work is to provide the user with a totally interactive method of data input, several disadvantages to the method of individual

matrix element input are apparent--input of very large matrices is unwieldy and time-consuming; input of systems of matrices whose elements remain unchanged from run to run is inefficient.

In order to provide an increased measure of user flexibility in data input, subroutine SETUP was modified to include provisions for matrix data input from a data file on the user's disk. The three system matrices, [F],[G], and [GAMMA] may now be input from the user's disk. Minor program modification is required of the user as follows:

- a. FRICMS Filedef commands must be modified or added to reflect the name and location of each data set.
- b. The REAL Format statement (or statements) must be changed to reflect the proper data format of the user's input file.

6. Internal Data Generation

As a further measure of flexibility, the documentation within subroutine SETUP was expanded to include several specific examples of internal matrix data generation. The three system matrices [F], [G], and [GAMMA] may be generated either within user-written two-dimensional DO-loops or by direct assignment statements. These methods may be preferable for the input of very large matrices with few non-zero elements.

A specific example of internal program generation of the output equation [H] matrix is included in subroutine READH. This matrix input method may be preferable for the entry of a large output equation matrix with very few non-zero elements.

Once these modifications have been made to subroutine SETUP or subroutine READH (as desired), the program should be re-compiled and then run in the usual manner. An

interactive program prompt is provided at the beginning of OPTSYSX offering the user the option of specifying the desired method of data input.

OPTSYSX was further modified to include the ability to input the [H] matrix (or other required input matrices) from separate data files. Users with rudimentary programming skills may now modify subroutine READH (or one of the other specific READ subroutines) in the manner previously described for subroutine SETUP or subroutine READH. Detailed examples of the nature and extent of these modifications may be found in Appendix A.

7. Data Entry Correction

In an effort to protect users from errors in data input, an error correction sequence was incorporated into each matrix input subroutine.

Once the entire matrix or vector is displayed on the terminal screen the user is prompted with the question, "Do you wish to change the value of any matrix element? Type 'Yes' or 'No'." If the user types "No", program execution continues.

If the user types "Yes", he is then prompted with three additional statements specifying the row number of the element to be changed, the column number of the element to be changed, and the value to be inserted into that matrix element. After the corrected value is entered, the new matrix values are returned to the screen for re-verification.

This correction sequence continues indefinitely until the user signifies that no additional changes are necessary. Program execution then proceeds normally.

E. USER-ERROR PROTECTION FEATURES

Many interactive computer programs suffer the unkind characteristic of abnormal program termination (without recovery!) should the user inadvertently make an erroneous keyboard entry. Examples of these inadvertent errors include--entry of a keyboard character or character string when the program expects a numerical value; entry of a numerical value when the program is expecting a character string; entry of a null string. In order to preclude abnormal program termination due to these types of inadvertent user errors, several program protection features were incorporated into OPTSYSX.

1. Data Type Conversion Errors

Three subroutines--RDREAL, RDINT, RDCHAR--were added to OPTSYSX in order to ensure that the proper input data type is provided to the program. Subroutine RDREAL is called at any point a real number or zero integer input may be encountered; subroutine RDINT is called at any point a non-zero integer input is required; subroutine RDCHAR is called at any point a character string ("Yes" or "No") input is required.

Within each of these subroutines a null string entry protection loop was incorporated (allowing one recovery); prompting the user for the correct data type input, and returning an error message in the event an incorrect data type is encountered.

Within subroutine RDINT, improper data type entry was further protected by the addition of a three-way IF comparison of entry integer magnitude. This modification precludes illegal (but automatic, with some compilers) data type conversion errors.

These program design features boast the additional advantage of allowing normal program termination at any point in the data input phase by merely pressing the "Enter" key twice.

2. Inconsistent Program Control Flag Errors

Earlier versions of OPTSYS [Ref. 2] and [Ref. 3], did provide user error messages in the event of inconsistent program flow control flags, but terminated the program. This feature was undesirable from the standpoint of smooth interactive program operation, and was improved in OPTSYSX.

Subroutine CHECK was modified to include RETURN statements any time inconsistent program flow control flags are encountered. The user is notified of the type of error encountered; that run termination has occurred; and prompted regarding his desire to return to the beginning of the program or terminate execution completely.

IV. PROGRAM USE AND EXAMPLES

This chapter contains several basic examples of the numerous types of problems which may be solved using CPTSYSX. Included with these examples are copies of each recorded terminal session.

Potential users should examine carefully the example of program failure found in Section D. This example clearly demonstrates that unstable modes or incorrect choice of certain design parameters may cause program failure (and incorrect output!), even with the highly stable "Q̄a" algorithm. It also indicates one possible method of correcting this type of failure by merely making a very small change to one of the design parameters.

A. OPEN-LOOP EIGENSYSTEM ANALYSIS

The following open-loop eigenvalue example was taken from [Ref. 9, p.669].

Examination of the following program output shows open-loop eigenvalues at -1, -2, and -3. Note that the eigenvectors of the left and right eigenvector matrices (pa. 33) correspond in column fashion to the open-loop eigenvalues calculated immediately above them (pa. 32).

The full terminal session is recorded below, with user input in lower case letters following each "?".

record on

BEGIN RECORDING OF TERMINAL SESSION

R; T=0.01/0.02 21:49:30

filedef C6 term (recfr fa blksize 133

global txtlib fortmod2 mod2eeh imsl dp nonimsl

load cptsysx (start

EXECUTION BEGINS...

CPTSYSX IS A COMPLETELY INTERACTIVE OPTIMAL SYSTEMS CONTROL PROGRAM. IT WILL SOLVE NUMEROUS CONTROL PROBLEMS ON THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF SYSTEMS CONTROL EQUATIONS:

$$\dot{X} = (F)*X + (G)*U + (GAM)*(W+W0)$$

MEASUREMENT EQUATION--

$$Z = (H)*X + (D)*W$$

REGULATOR PERFORMANCE INDEX--

$$J = 1/2 * \text{INTEGRAL } (Y^t*(A)*Y + U^t*(B)*U) DT$$

STATE FEEDBACK GAIN DEFINITION--

$$U = -(C)*X$$

DO YOU WISH TO CONTINUE? TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

yes

--DATA ENTRY--

ALTHOUGH OPISYSX IS SPECIFICALLY DESIGNED TO READ ALL MATRIX DATA INTERACTIVELY, SEVERAL ALTERNATE METHODS ARE AVAILABLE TO USERS:

METHOD 1--THE "F", "G", AND "GAMMA" MATRICES

MAY BE READ FROM SEPARATE DATA FILES.

METHOD 2--THE "F", "G", AND "GAMMA" MATRICES MAY BE

EXPLICITLY DEFINED WITHIN SUBROUTINE "SETUP".

(NOTE: IN EITHER CASE, THE USER SHOULD OBTAIN A COPY OF THE PROGRAM LISTING AND EXAMINE THE EXAMPLES CONTAINED IN S/R "SETUP".)

DO YOU WISH TO CONTINUE? TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

yes

DO YOU WISH TO INPUT THE "F", "G", AND "GAMMA" MATRICES FROM SUBROUTINE "SETUP" IN THE METHOD DESCRIBED ON THE PREVIOUS SCREEN?

TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

no

GENERAL OPISYSX OPTIONS:

OPTION 1 -- SYSTEM ANALYSIS WITHOUT OPEN-LOOP EIGENSYSTEM CALCULATIONS.

OPTION 2 -- SYSTEM ANALYSIS WITH OPEN-LOOP

EIGENSYSTEM CALCULATIONS.

OPTION 3 -- OPEN-LOOP EIGENSYSTEM FOUND
AND PROGRAM TERMINATES.

("F"-MATRIX ENTRY FOLLOWS IMMEDIATELY.)

OPTION 4 -- MODAL DISTRIBUTION MATRICES COMPUTED
WITHOUT FILTER OR REGULATOR SYNTHESIS
OR STEADY-STATE ANALYSIS.

SELECT AN OPTION: 1,2,3, OR 4.

?

3

ENTER THE # OF STATES (NS) OF THE SYSTEM MATRIX
"F"-MATRIX .

?

3

FLAG/PARAMETER SETTINGS FOR THIS RUN ARE AS FOLLOWS:

IOL	IQ	IR	ISS	IM	ITF1	ITF2	ITF3	IFDFW	IE	IDDEBUG
2	0	0	0	C	0	0	0	0	0	0
ISST	IDSTAE	IPSD	IYU	INCRM	IREG	NS	NC	NOB	NG	
0	0	0	C	0	0	3	0	0	0	

ORDER OF SYSTEM = 3

NUMBER OF CONTROLS = 0

NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS = 0

NUMBER OF PROCESS NOISE SOURCES = 0

ENTER THE SYSTEM MATRIX "F"-MATRIX

DIMENSION = # STATES (NS) X # STATES (NS)

THE ELEMENT F(1, 1)=

?

0

THE ELEMENT F(1, 2)=

?

1

THE ELEMENT F(1, 3)=

?

0


```

      THE ELEMENT F( 2, 1)=
?
C
      THE ELEMENT F( 2, 2)=
?
0
      THE ELEMENT F( 2, 3)=
?
1
      THE ELEMENT F( 3, 1)=
?
-6
      THE ELEMENT F( 3, 2)=
?
-11
      THE ELEMENT F( 3, 3)=
?
-6

```

```

                THE SYSTEM MATRIX  "F"-MATRIX ...
C.C           1.00000      0.0
C.0           0.0         1.00000
-6.00000     -11.00000     -6.00000

```

```

DO YOU WISH TO CHANGE THE VALUE OF ANY MATRIX ELEMENT?
    TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

```

```

D
      OPEN ICCP DYNAMICS MATRIX.....F..
0.0           0.1000E+01      0.0
0.0           0.0             0.1000D+01
-0.6000E+01  -0.1100E+02     -0.6000D+01

      OPEN ICCP EIGENVALUES.....DET(SI-F)..
-1.0000E+00:-2.0000E+00:-3.0000D+00:

```


OPEN ICCF RIGHT EIGENVECTOR MATRIX.....T....

-5.773503D-01 -2.182179D-01 1.048285D-01

5.773503D-01 4.364358D-01 -3.144855D-01

-5.773503D-01 -8.728716D-01 9.434564D-01

OPEN ICCF LEFT EIGENVECTOR MATFIX.....T-INV..

-5.196152D+00 -4.330127D+00 -8.660254D-01

1.374773D+01 1.833030D+01 4.582576D+00

9.539392D+00 1.430909D+01 4.769696D+00

ANALYSIS COMPLETE. DO YOU WANT ANOTHER RUN?

TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

NO

.....CFPSYSX IS NOW TERMINATED.....

R; T=C.26/0.89 21:52:08

record off

END RECORDING OF TERMINAL SESSION

E. REGULATOR SYNTHESIS

The following regulator synthesis example was taken from "Lecture Notes on Advanced Control Systems", by Professor D.J. Collins of the Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Ca. This example involved determination of the optimal regulator gains based on an arbitrarily chosen quadratic index; with the various system and cost matrices described below.

Examination of the extensive program output indicates that the optimal regulator gains are: -5.0 and -SQRT(10.0). The algebraic sign of the gains is consistent with the definition displayed on the first screen of the program (pa. 34).

The full terminal session is recorded below, with user input in lower case letters following each "?".

record on

BEGIN RECORDING OF TERMINAL SESSION

R; I=C.01/C.02 13:55:26

```
filedef C6 term (recfn fa blksize 133
global titlib fortmod2 mod2eeh imslap nonimsl
load cptsysx (start
EXECUTION BEGINS...
```

OPTSYSX IS A COMPLETELY INTERACTIVE OPTIMAL SYSTEMS CONTROL
PROGRAM. IT WILL SOLVE NUMEROUS CONTROL PROBLEMS ON THE
FOLLOWING TYPES OF SYSTEMS CONTROL EQUATIONS:

$$\dot{X} = (F) * X + (G) * U + (GAM) * (W + W_0)$$

MEASUREMENT EQUATION--

$$Z = (H) * X + (D) * W + V$$

REGULATOR PERFORMANCE INDEX--

$$J = 1/2 * \int_0^{\infty} (Y^T * (A) * Y + U^T * (B) * U) dt$$

STATE FEEDBACK GAIN DEFINITION--

$$U = -(C) * X$$

DO YOU WISH TO CONTINUE? TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

Y

--DATA ENTRY--

ALTHOUGH OPTSYSX IS SPECIFICALLY DESIGNED TO READ
ALL MATRIX DATA INTERACTIVELY, SEVERAL ALTERNATE
METHODS ARE AVAILABLE TO USERS:

METHOD 1--THE "F", "G", AND "GAMMA" MATRICES
MAY BE READ FROM SEPARATE DATA FILES.

METHOD 2--THE "F", "G", AND "GAMMA" MATRICES MAY BE
EXPLICITLY DEFINED WITHIN SUBROUTINE "SETUP".

(NOTE: IN EITHER CASE, THE USER SHOULD OBTAIN A COPY
OF THE PROGRAM LISTING AND EXAMINE
THE EXAMPLES CONTAINED IN S/R "SETUP".)

DO YOU WISH TO CONTINUE? TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

Y

DO YOU WISH TO INPUT THE "F", "G", AND "GAMMA"
MATRICES FROM SUBROUTINE "SETUP" IN THE
METHOD DESCRIBED ON THE PREVIOUS SCREEN?
TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

N

GENERAL CPTSYSX OPTIONS:

- CPTION 1 -- SYSTEM ANALYSIS WITHOUT
OPEN-LOOP EIGENSYSTEM CALCULATIONS.
CPTION 2 -- SYSTEM ANALYSIS WITH OPEN-LOOP
EIGENSYSTEM CALCULATIONS.
CPTION 3 -- OPEN-LOOP EIGENSYSTEM FOUND
AND PROGRAM TERMINATES.

("F"-MATRIX ENTRY FOLLOWS IMMEDIATELY.)

- CPTION 4 -- MODAL DISTRIBUTION MATRICES COMPUTED
WITHOUT FILTER OR REGULATOR SYNTHESIS
OR STEADY-STATE ANALYSIS.

SELECT AN OPTION: 1,2,3, OR 4.

?

2

DO YOU DESIRE RMS VALUES OF STATE AND CONTROL?
TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

DO

CPTSYSX LQR/CLASSICAL OPTIONS:

- CPTION 1 -- OPTIMAL FILTER AND/OR REGULATOR
SYNTHESIS WITH NO EXTERNAL "C" OR "K"
MATRIX INPUT.
CPTION 2 -- OPTIMAL FILTER AND/OR REGULATOR
SYNTHESIS WITH EXTERNAL "C"
MATRIX INPUT.
CPTION 3 -- OPTIMAL FILTER AND/OR REGULATOR
SYNTHESIS WITH EXTERNAL "K"
MATRIX INPUT.
CPTION 4 -- OPTIMAL FILTER AND/OR REGULATOR
SYNTHESIS WITH EXTERNAL "C" AND "K"
MATRIX INPUT.

SELECT AN CPTION: 1, 2, 3, OR 4.

?

1

DO YOU WISH TO DETERMINE THE STEADY-STATE RESPONSE
FOR A CONSTANT DISTURBANCE?

TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

EO

DO YOU WISH TO DETERMINE THE MODAL DISTRIBUTION
AND GAIN MATRICES?

TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

EO

OPEN-LOOP TRANSFER FUNCTION OPTIONS:

OPTION 1 -- NO OPEN-LOOP TRANSFER FUNCTIONS COMPUTED.

OPTION 2 -- POLES, RESIDUES, AND ZEROS COMPUTED.

OPTION 3 -- ONLY POLES AND ZEROS COMPUTED.

OPTION 4 -- ONLY POLES AND RESIDUES COMPUTED.

SELECT AN OPTION: 1, 2, 3, OR 4.

?

1

NOISE TRANSFER FUNCTION OPTIONS:

OPTION 1 -- NO NOISE TRANSFER FUNCTIONS COMPUTED.

OPTION 2 -- POLES, RESIDUES, AND ZEROS COMPUTED.

OPTION 3 -- ONLY POLES AND ZEROS COMPUTED.

OPTION 4 -- ONLY POLES AND RESIDUES COMPUTED.

SELECT AN OPTION: 1, 2, 3, OR 4.

?

1

COMPENSATOR TRANSFER FUNCTION OPTIONS:

OPTION 1 -- NO COMP. TRANSFER FUNCTIONS COMPUTED.

OPTION 2 -- POLES, RESIDUES, AND ZEROS COMPUTED.

OPTION 3 -- ONLY POLES AND ZEROS COMPUTED.

OPTION 4 -- ONLY POLES AND RESIDUES COMPUTED.

(NOTE: A COMPENSATOR TRANSFER FUNCTION CAN BE
COMPUTED ONLY IF BOTH A REGULATOR AND
FILTER ARE SYNTHESIZED AND/OR INPUT.)

SELECT AN OPTION: 1, 2, 3, OR 4.

?

1

WILL A FEED-FORWARD DISTRIBUTION MATRIX
("D" - MATRIX) BE INPUT ?

TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

no

THIS OPTION DETERMINES THE CRITERIA FOR DECIDING WHEN A MARKOV PARAMETER IS ZERO-THE MARKOV PARAMETER INDICATES THE ORDER OF THE NUMERATOR POLYNOMIAL OF EACH TRANSFER FUNCTION.

ALL "N" ZEROS OF THIS POLYNOMIAL ARE PRINTED OUT AND THIS TEST TELLS HOW MANY EXTRA ROOTS EXIST AT $z = 0$. LESS THAN $10.0^{**}(-IE)$ IS CONSIDERED ZERO.

THE DEFAULT VALUE OF THIS PARAMETER (IE) IS 6.

IN OTHER WORDS, $IE = 1.0E-6$.

IF YOU DESIRE A DIFFERENT MARKOV CRITERIA, TYPE THE INTEGER VALUE.

IF YOU DESIRE THE DEFAULT VALUE, TYPE "0" (ZERO)

?

C

DO YOU DESIRE TO SYNTHESIZE A STABLE FILTER (OR REGULATOR) BY DESTABILIZING THE ORIGINAL SYSTEM?

(NOTE:WORKS FOR FILTER OR REGULATOR BUT NOT FOR BOTH IN THE SAME RUN.)

TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

no

DO YOU DESIRE TO PRINT THE EULER-LAGRANGE EIGENSYSTEM PRIOR TO DECOMPOSITION (FOR CHECKING THE PROGRAM)?
TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

yes

POWER SPECTRAL DENSITY (PSD) OPTION 1 :

OPTION 1 -- COMPUTE THE PSD OF THE OUTPUTS AND/OR THE CONTROLS OF THE CONTROLLED SYSTEM WHEN FORCED BY PROCESS AND MEASUREMENT NOISE.

(NOTE: BOTH A REGULATOR AND A FILTER MUST BE RESIDENT IN THE PROGRAM TO USE THIS OPTION.)

OPTION 2 -- SAME AS OPTION 1 ABOVE BUT ONLY PRINT THE RESIDUES OF EACH TRANSFER FUNCTION USED IN THE PSD COMPUTATION.

OPTION 3 -- NOT DESIRED.

SELECT AN OPTION: 1, 2, OR 3.

?

3

DO YOU DESIRE REGULATOR SYNTHESIS ONLY?

TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

yes

ENTER THE # OF STATES (NS) OF THE SYSTEM MATRIX
("F"-MATRIX).

?

2

ENTER THE # OF CONTROLS (NC) OF THE CONTROL SYSTEM MODEL
("G"-MATRIX).

?

1

ENTER THE # OF MEASUREMENTS OR OBSERVATIONS (NO) OF THE
("H"-MATRIX).

?

2

ENTER THE # OF PROCESS NOISE SOURCES (NG) OF THE
("GAMMA"-MATRIX).

?

0

FLAG/PARAMETER SETTINGS FOR THIS RUN ARE AS FOLLOWS:

IOL	IQ	IR	ISS	IM	ITF1	ITF2	ITF3	IFDFW	IE	IEEBUG
1	0	C	0	C	0	0	0	0	0	1

ISEI	IDSTAE	IPSD	IYU	INCRM	IREG	NS	NC	NOB	NG
0	0	0	C	0	1	2	1	2	0

ORDER OF SYSTEM = 2

NUMBER OF CONTROLS = 1

NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS = 2

NUMBER OF PROCESS NOISE SOURCES = 0

ENTER THE SYSTEM MATRIX "F"-MATRIX

DIMENSION = # STATES (NS) X # STATES (NS)

THE ELEMENT F(1, 1) =


```

?
0
    THE ELEMENT F( 1, 2)=
?
1
    THE ELEMENT F( 2, 1)=
?
0
    THE ELEMENT F( 2, 2)=
?
C
    THE SYSTEM MATRIX "F"-MATRIX ...
    C.0          1.00000
    C.0          0.0
DO YOU WISH TO CHANGE THE VALUE OF ANY MATRIX ELEMENT?
    TYPE "YES" OR "NO".
EO
    CFEN LOCP DYNAMICS MATRIX.....F..
    0.0          0.1000E+01
    0.0          0.0
    CFEN LOCP EIGENVALUES.....DET(SI-F)..
    0.0          : 0.0          :
    CFEN LOCP RIGHT EIGENVECTOR MATRIX.....T....
    1.000000E+00 -1.000000E+00
    0.0          2.220446D-16
    CFEN LOCP LEFT EIGENVECTOR MATRIX.....T-INV..
    1.000000E+00  4.503600D+15
    0.0          4.503600D+15
    ENTER THE MEASUREMENT SCALING MATRIX "H"-MATRIX .
    DIMENSION = # OBSERVATIONS (NO) X # STATES (NS)
    THE ELEMENT H( 1, 1)=
?
1

```


THE ELEMENT H(1, 2)=

?

C

THE ELEMENT H(2, 1)=

?

C

THE ELEMENT H(2, 2)=

?

C

THE MEASUREMENT SCALING MATRIX "H"-MATRIX ...

1.00000 0.0

0.0 1.00000

DO YOU WISH TO CHANGE THE VALUE OF ANY MATRIX ELEMENT?

TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

NO

MEASUREMENT SCALING MATRIX.....H..

0.1000E+01 0.0

0.0 0.1000E+01

ENTER THE OUTPUT MEASUREMENT COST MATRIX "A"-MATRIX .

DIMENSION = # OBSERVATIONS (NO) X # OBSERVATIONS (NO)

THE ELEMENT A(1, 1)=

?

C

THE ELEMENT A(1, 2)=

?

C

THE ELEMENT A(2, 1)=

?

C

THE ELEMENT A(2, 2)=

?

C

THE OUTPUT MEASUREMENT COST MATRIX "A"-MATRIX ...

25.00000 0.0

0.0 0.0

DO YOU WISH TO CHANGE THE VALUE OF ANY MATRIX ELEMENT?
TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

10

CUTPUT COST MATRIX.....A..

0.25001+02 0.0

0.0 0.0

ENTER THE CONTROL DISTRIBUTION MATRIX "G"-MATRIX .

DIMENSION = # STATES (NS) X # CONTROLS (NC)

THE ELEMENT G(1, 1) =

?

0

THE ELEMENT G(2, 1) =

?

1

THE CONTROL DISTRIBUTION MATRIX "G"-MATRIX ...

0.0

1.00000

DO YOU WISH TO CHANGE THE VALUE OF ANY MATRIX ELEMENT?

TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

10

ENTER THE CONTROL COST WEIGHTING MATRIX "B"-MATRIX

DIMENSION = # CONTROLS (NC) X # CONTROLS (NC)

THE ELEMENT B(1, 1) =

?

1

THE CONTROL COST MATRIX.....B...

1.00000

DO YOU WISH TO CHANGE THE VALUE OF ANY MATRIX ELEMENT?

TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

10

THE CONTROL DISTRIBUTION MATRIX.....G..

0.0

0.10001+01

THE CONTROL COST MATRIX.....B..

0.10000E+01

EULER-LAGRANGE SYSTEM MATRIX...

0.0	1.000000D+00	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.000000D+00
-2.500000D+01	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	-1.000000D+00	0.0

EIGENVALUES AND EIGENVECTORS OF THE 2N X 2N

EULER-LAGRANGE SYSTEM AFTER HQR2.....

-1.581139D+00	1.581139D+00		
-1.581139D+00	-1.581139D+00		
1.581139D+00	1.581139D+00		
1.581139D+00	-1.581139D+00		
-7.430443D-02	7.168812D-02	-1.824925D-01	-1.503482D-01
4.136755D-03	-2.308345D-01	-5.082459D-02	-5.262675D-01
-1.154172D+00	-2.068377D-02	2.631337D+00	-2.541229D-01
-3.584406D-01	-3.715222D-01	-7.517412D-01	9.124627D-01

EIGENSYSTEM OF OPTIMAL REGULATOR.....

EIGENVECTORS FROM RGAIN PRIOR TO CNORM

-1.459925D-01	-2.616313D-03
2.349712D-01	-2.266977D-01

C-LCCP OPTIMAL REG. E-VALUES...DET(SI-F+G*C) ..

-1.58114E+00, 1.58114E+00:

C-LCCP EIGHT EIGENVECTOR MATRIX.....M.....

-3.162278D-01	-3.162278D-01
1.000000D+00	0.0

CONTROL EIGENVECTOR MATRIX.....C*M..

-1.581139D+00	1.581139D+00
---------------	--------------

C-ICCF CPT. REG. LEFT E-VECTOR MATRIX..M-INV..

0.0 1.000000D+00
-3.162278D+00 -1.000000D+00

THE OPTIMAL FEEDBACK GAIN CONTROL MATRIX...C=BLKFG_48...
-5.000001+00 -3.16231+00

THE CLOSED LOOP DYNAMICS MATRIXF-G*C..
0.0 1.000000D+00
-5.000000D+00 -3.162278D+00

ANALYSIS COMPLETE. DO YOU WANT ANOTHER RUN?
TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

no

.....OPTSYSX IS NOW TERMINATED.....

F; T=0.42/1.85 14:03:03

reccid off

END FECCFDING OF TERMINAL SESSION

C. FILTER SYNTHESIS

The following Kalman filter synthesis example was taken from "Lecture Notes on Advanced Control Systems", by Professor D.J. Collins of the Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Ca.

This example involved determination of the optimal filter gains of an arbitrary system; modeled nearly identically to the previous regulator problem.

In its present configuration, OPTSYSX program sequencing requires the design of an optimal regulator, prior to performing any optimal estimator synthesis. In order to comply with built-in program sequencing conventions, and circumvent program difficulties which may not be specified in the particular system model, optimal filter synthesis may be accomplished by entering the identity matrix [I] in those

program input sequences requiring the entry of an output cost (weighting) matrix. Although the optimal regulator calculations may differ from those expected, the optimal estimator calculations will be correct for the system model.

Examination of the extensive program output indicates that the optimal filter gains are: -5.0, and -SQRT(2.0).

The full terminal session is recorded below, with user input in lower case letters following each "?".

record on

BEGIN RECORDING OF TERMINAL SESSION

B; T=0.01/0.02 21:49:30

filedef C6 term (recfm fa blksize 133

global txtlib fortmod2 mod2eeh imslp ncnimsl

load cptsysx (start

EXECUTION BEGINS...

OPTSYSX IS A COMPLETELY INTERACTIVE OPTIMAL SYSTEMS CONTROL PROGRAM. IT WILL SOLVE NUMEROUS CONTROL PROBLEMS ON THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF SYSTEMS CONTROL EQUATIONS:

$$\dot{X} = (F)*X + (G)*U + (GAM)*(W+W0)$$

MEASUREMENT EQUATION--

$$Z = (H)*X + (D)*W + V$$

REGULATOR PERFORMANCE INDEX--

$$J = 1/2 * \int_0^{\infty} (Y^t*(A)*Y + U^t*(B)*U) dt$$

STATE FEEDBACK GAIN DEFINITION--

$$U = -(C)*X$$

DO YOU WISH TO CONTINUE? TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

yes

--DATA ENTRY--

ALTHOUGH OPTSYSX IS SPECIFICALLY DESIGNED TO READ ALL MATRIX DATA INTERACTIVELY, SEVERAL ALTERNATE METHODS ARE AVAILABLE TO USERS:

METHOD 1--THE "F", "G", AND "GAMMA" MATRICES

MAY BE READ FROM SEPARATE DATA FILES.

METHOD 2--THE "F", "G", AND "GAMMA" MATRICES MAY BE

EXPLICITLY DEFINED WITHIN SUBROUTINE "SETUP".
(NOTE: IN EITHER CASE, THE USER SHOULD OBTAIN A COPY
OF THE PROGRAM LISTING AND EXAMINE
THE EXAMPLES CONTAINED IN S/R "SETUP".)
DO YOU WISH TO CONTINUE? TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

yes

DO YOU WISH TO INPUT THE "F", "G", AND "GAMMA"
MATRICES FROM SUBROUTINE "SETUP" VIA THE
METHOD DESCRIBED ON THE PREVIOUS SCREEN?
TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

no

GENERAL CPTSYSX OPTIONS:
OPTION 1 -- SYSTEM ANALYSIS WITHOUT
OPEN-LOOP EIGENSYSTEM CALCULATIONS.
OPTION 2 -- SYSTEM ANALYSIS WITH OPEN-LOOP
EIGENSYSTEM CALCULATIONS.
OPTION 3 -- OPEN-LOOP EIGENSYSTEM FOUND
AND PROGRAM TERMINATES.
("F"-MATRIX ENTRY FOLLOWS IMMEDIATELY.)
OPTION 4 -- MODAL DISTRIBUTION MATRICES COMPUTED
WITHOUT FILTER OR REGULATOR SYNTHESIS
OR STEADY-STATE ANALYSIS.
SELECT AN OPTION: 1,2,3, OR 4.

?

1

DO YOU DESIRE RMS VALUES OF STATE AND CONTROL?
TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

no

CPTSYSX LQE/CLASSICAL OPTIONS:
OPTION 1 -- OPTIMAL FILTER AND/OR REGULATOR
SYNTHESIS WITH NO EXTERNAL "C" OR "K"
MATRIX INPUT.
OPTION 2 -- OPTIMAL FILTER AND/OR REGULATOR
SYNTHESIS WITH EXTERNAL "C"
MATRIX INPUT.

OPTION 3 -- OPTIMAL FILTER AND/OR REGULATOR
SYNTHESIS WITH EXTERNAL "K"
MATRIX INPUT.

OPTION 4 -- OPTIMAL FILTER AND/OR REGULATOR
SYNTHESIS WITH EXTERNAL "C" AND "K"
MATRIX INPUT.

SELECT AN OPTION: 1, 2, 3, OR 4.

?
1

DO YOU WISH TO DETERMINE THE STEADY-STATE RESPONSE
FOR A CONSTANT DISTURBANCE?
TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

no

DO YOU WISH TO DETERMINE THE MODAL DISTRIBUTION
AND GAIN MATRICES?
TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

no

OPEN-LOOP TRANSFER FUNCTION OPTIONS:

OPTION 1 -- NO OPEN-LOOP TRANSFER FUNCTIONS COMPUTED.
OPTION 2 -- POLES, RESIDUES, AND ZEROS COMPUTED.
OPTION 3 -- ONLY POLES AND ZEROS COMPUTED.
OPTION 4 -- ONLY POLES AND RESIDUES COMPUTED.

SELECT AN OPTION: 1, 2, 3, OR 4.

?
1

NOISE TRANSFER FUNCTION OPTIONS:

OPTION 1 -- NO NOISE TRANSFER FUNCTIONS COMPUTED.
OPTION 2 -- POLES, RESIDUES, AND ZEROS COMPUTED.
OPTION 3 -- ONLY POLES AND ZEROS COMPUTED.
OPTION 4 -- ONLY POLES AND RESIDUES COMPUTED.
SELECT AN OPTION: 1, 2, 3, OR 4.

?
1

COMPENSATOR TRANSFER FUNCTION OPTIONS:

OPTION 1 -- NO COMP. TRANSFER FUNCTIONS COMPUTED.

OPTION 2 -- POLES, RESIDUES, AND ZEROS COMPUTED.

OPTION 3 -- ONLY POLES AND ZEROS COMPUTED.

OPTION 4 -- ONLY POLES AND RESIDUES COMPUTED.

(NOTE: A COMPENSATOR TRANSFER FUNCTION CAN BE
COMPUTED ONLY IF BOTH A REGULATOR
AND FILTER ARE SYNTHESIZED
AND/OR INPUT.)

SELECT AN OPTION: 1, 2, 3, OR 4.

?

1

WILL A FEED-FORWARD DISTRIBUTION MATRIX

"D" - MATRIX BE INPUT ?

TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

NO

THIS OPTION DETERMINES THE CRITERIA FOR DECIDING WHEN
A MARKOV PARAMETER IS ZERO-THE MARKOV PARAMETER
INDICATES THE ORDER OF THE NUMERATOR POLYNOMIAL OF EACH
TRANSFER FUNCTION.

ALL "N" ZEROS OF THIS POLYNOMIAL ARE PRINTED OUT AND
THIS TEST TELLS HOW MANY EXTRA ROOTS EXIST AT $Z = 0$.
LESS THAN $10.0^{**}(-IE)$ IS CONSIDERED ZERO.

THE DEFAULT VALUE OF THIS PARAMETER (IE) IS 6.

IN OTHER WORDS, $IE = 1.0E-6$.

IF YOU DESIRE A DIFFERENT MARKOV CRITERIA,
TYPE THE INTEGER VALUE.

IF YOU DESIRE THE DEFAULT VALUE, TYPE "0" (ZERO)

?

C

DO YOU DESIRE TO SYNTHESIZE A STABLE FILTER (OR REGULATOR)
BY DESTABILIZING THE ORIGINAL SYSTEM?

(NOTE: WORKS FOR FILTER OR REGULATOR BUT NOT FOR BOTH
IN THE SAME RUN.)

TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

NO

DO YOU DESIRE TO PRINT THE EULER-LAGRANGE EIGENSYSTEM
PRICR TO DECCOMPOSITION (FOR CHECKING THE PROGRAM)?
TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

no

POWER SPECTRAL DENSITY (PSD) OPTION 1 :

OPTION 1 -- COMPUTE THE PSD OF THE OUTPUTS AND/OR
THE CONTROLS OF THE CONTROLLED SYSTEM
WHEN FORCED BY PROCESS AND MEASUREMENT
NOISE. (NOTE: BOTH A REGULATOR AND A
FILTER MUST BE RESIDENT IN THE PROGRAM
TO USE THIS OPTION.)

OPTION 2 -- SAME AS OPTION 1 ABOVE BUT ONLY PRINT THE
RESIDUES OF EACH TRANSFER FUNCTION
USED IN THE PSD COMPUTATION.

OPTION 3 -- NOT DESIRED.

SELECT AN OPTION: 1, 2, OR 3.

?

3

DO YOU DESIRE REGULATOR SYNTHESIS ONLY?

TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

no

ENTER THE # OF STATES (NS) OF THE SYSTEM MATRIX
"F"-MATRIX .

?

2

ENTER THE # OF CONTROLS (NC) OF THE SYSTEM MODEL
"G"-MATRIX .

?

1

ENTER THE # OF MEASUREMENTS OR OBSERVATIONS (NO)
"H"-MATRIX .

?

1

ENTER THE # OF PROCESS NOISE SOURCES (NG)
"GAMMA"-MATRIX .

?
C

FLAG/PAFAMETER SETTINGS FOR THIS RUN ARE AS FOLLOWS:

IOL	IQ	IR	ISS	IM	IFF1	ITF2	ITF3	IFDFW	IE	IDDEBUG
0	0	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ISSET	IDSTAE	IPSD	IYU	INORM	IREG	NS	NC	NOB	NG
0	C	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0

ORDER OF SYSTEM = 2
 NUMBER OF CONTRCLS = 1
 NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS = 1
 NUMBER OF PROCESS NOISE SOURCES = 0

ENTER THE SYSTEM MATRIX "F"-MATRIX
 DIMENSION = # STATES (NS) X # STATES (NS)
 THE ELEMENT F(1, 1) =

?
0
THE ELEMENT F(1, 2) =

?
1
THE ELEMENT F(2, 1) =

?
0
THE ELEMENT F(2, 2) =

?
C

THE SYSTEM MATRIX "F"-MATRIX ...

C.0	1.00000
C.0	0.0

DO YOU WISH TO CHANGE THE VALUE OF ANY MATRIX ELEMENT?
 TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

EO

CFEN LOCP DYNAMICS MATRIX.....F..
 0.0 0.1000E+01

0.0

0.0

ENTER THE MEASUREMENT SCALING MATRIX "H"-MATRIX .

DIMENSION = # OBSERVATIONS (NO) X # STATES (NS)

THE ELEMENT H(1, 1)=

?

1

THE ELEMENT H(1, 2)=

?

0

THE MEASUREMENT SCALING MATRIX "H"-MATRIX ...

1.00000 0.0

DO YOU WISH TO CHANGE THE VALUE OF ANY MATRIX ELEMENT?

TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

NO

MEASUREMENT SCALING MATRIX.....H..

0.10001+01 0.0

ENTER THE OUTPUT MEASUREMENT COST MATRIX "A"-MATRIX .

DIMENSION = # OBSERVATIONS (NO) X # OBSERVATIONS (NO)

THE ELEMENT A(1, 1)=

?

1

THE OUTPUT MEASUREMENT COST MATRIX "A"-MATRIX ...

1.00000

DO YOU WISH TO CHANGE THE VALUE OF ANY MATRIX ELEMENT?

TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

NO

OUTPUT COST MATRIX.....A..

0.10001+01

ENTER THE CONTROL DISTRIBUTION MATRIX "G"-MATRIX .

DIMENSION = # STATES (NS) X # CONTROLS (NC)

THE ELEMENT G(1, 1)=

?

0


```

THE ELEMENT G( 2, 1)=
?
0
    THE CONTROL DISTRIBUTION MATRIX  "G"-MATRIX ...
    C.0
    0.0
DO YOU WISH TO CHANGE THE VALUE OF ANY MATRIX ELEMENT?
    TYPE "YES" OR "NO".
yes
    ENTER THE ROW NUMBER OF THE ELEMENT TO BE CHANGED.
?
2
    ENTER THE COLUMN NUMBER OF THE ELEMENT TO BE CHANGED.
?
1
    THE ELEMENT G( 2, 1)=
?
1
    THE CONTROL DISTRIBUTION MATRIX  "G"-MATRIX ...
    C.0
    1.00000
DO YOU WISH TO CHANGE THE VALUE OF ANY MATRIX ELEMENT?
    TYPE "YES" OR "NO".
no
    ENTER THE CONTROL COST WEIGHTING MATRIX  "B"-MATRIX
    DIMENSION = # CONTROLS  NC  X # CONTROLS  NC
    THE ELEMENT B( 1, 1)=
1
?
    THE CONTROL COST MATRIX.....B...
    1.00000
DO YOU WISH TO CHANGE THE VALUE OF ANY MATRIX ELEMENT?
    TYPE "YES" OR "NO".
no

```



```

THE CONTROL DISTRIBUTION MATRIX.....G..
0.0
0.10001+01

THE CONTROL COST MATRIX.....B..
0.10001+01

EIGENSYSTEM OF OPTIMAL REGULATOR.....

C-LCCF OPTIMAL REG. E-VALUES...DET(SI-F+G*C)..
-7.07107E-01, 7.07107E-01:

C-LCCF RIGHT EIGENVECTOR MATRIX.....M....
-7.071068E-01 -7.071068E-01
1.000000E+00 0.0

CONTROL EIGENVECTOR MATRIX.....C*M..
-7.071068E-01 7.071068E-01

C-LCCF OPT. REG. LEFT E-VECTOR MATRIX..M-INV..
0.0 1.000000E+00
-1.414214E+00 -1.000000E+00

THE OPTIMAL FEEDBACK GAIN CONTROL MATRIX...C=BI*V*G*I*S...
-1.00001E+00 -1.4142E+00

THE CLOSED LOOP DYNAMICS MATRIX .....F-G*C..
0.0 1.000000E+00
-1.000000E+00 -1.414214E+00

ANALYSIS COMPLETE. DO YOU WANT ANOTHER RUN?
TYPE "YES" OR "NO".
no

.....OPTSYSX IS NOW TERMINATED.....

F; T=0.54/2.84 15:36:49
reccrd off
END FEEDING OF TERMINAL SESSION

```


D. EXAMPLE OF PROGRAM FAILURE

The following pathological example of program failure during regulator synthesis was taken from the Journal of Guidance and Control, Vol.3, No.2, pp.190-192, March-April 1980.

In this example, the choice of the quadratic index value was the factor promoting program instability; leading to eventual program failure in subroutine HQR2. The calculated regulator gains of -5.1, and -3.1 (pa. 63) are not correct!

With a 'slight' modification of the cost matrix from a previous value of 4.0000 to a new value of 4.0001, the program was run a second time. Failure did not occur on the second run, and the new calculations (pa. 68) indicate filter gains of -2.0, and a "small" residue of 3.19×10^{-14} (essentially zero). These are the correct values.

This example points out one possible method of correcting certain program failure modes, should they occur during execution.

The full terminal session is recorded below, with user input in lower case letters following each "?".

Following the program failure example, that portion of the repeated terminal output was deleted up to the point where program execution of the second run begins.

record on

BEGIN RECORDING OF TERMINAL SESSION

R; T=0.01/0.02 21:49:30

filedef C6 term (recfm fa blksize 133

global txtlib fortmod2 mod2eeh imsl dp nc nims1

load cptsysx (start

EXECUTION BEGINS...

OPTSYSX IS A COMPLETELY INTERACTIVE OPTIMAL SYSTEMS CONTROL PROGRAM. IT WILL SOLVE NUMEROUS CONTROL PROBLEMS ON THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF SYSTEMS CONTROL EQUATIONS:

$$\dot{X} = (F)*X + (G)*U + (GAM)*(W+W0)$$

MEASUREMENT EQUATION--

$$Z = (H)*X + (D)*W + V$$

REGULATOR PERFORMANCE INDEX--

$$J = 1/2 * \text{INTEGRAL} (Y*(A)*Y + U*(B)*U) dt$$

STATE FEEDBACK GAIN DEFINITION--

$$U = -(C)*X$$

DO YOU WISH TO CONTINUE? TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

yes

--DATA ENTRY--

ALTHOUGH OPTSYSX IS SPECIFICALLY DESIGNED TO READ ALL MATRIX DATA INTERACTIVELY, SEVERAL ALTERNATE METHODS ARE AVAILABLE TO USERS:

METHOD 1--THE "F", "G", AND "GAMMA" MATRICES

MAY BE READ FROM SEPARATE DATA FILES.

METHOD 2--THE "F", "G", AND "GAMMA" MATRICES MAY BE

EXPLICITLY DEFINED WITHIN SUBROUTINE "SETUP".

(NOTE: IN EITHER CASE, THE USER SHOULD OBTAIN A COPY

OF THE PROGRAM LISTING AND EXAMINE

THE EXAMPLES CONTAINED IN S/R "SETUP".)

DO YOU WISH TO CONTINUE? TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

yes

DO YOU WISH TO INPUT THE "F", "G", AND "GAMMA"

MATRICES FROM SUBROUTINE "SETUP" IAW THE

METHOD DESCRIBED ON THE PREVIOUS SCREEN?

TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

no

GENERAL OPTSYSX OPTIONS:

OPTION 1 -- SYSTEM ANALYSIS WITHOUT

OPEN-LOOP EIGENSYSTEM CALCULATIONS.

OPTION 2 -- SYSTEM ANALYSIS WITH OPEN-LOOP

EIGENSYSTEM CALCULATIONS.

OPTION 3 -- OPEN-LOOP EIGENSYSTEM FOUND

AND PROGRAM TERMINATES.

("F"-MATRIX ENTRY FOLLOWS IMMEDIATELY.)

OPTION 4 -- MODAL DISTRIBUTION MATRICES COMPUTED
WITHOUT FILTER OR REGULATOR SYNTHESIS
OF STEADY-STATE ANALYSIS.

SELECT AN OPTION: 1,2,3, OR 4.

?

2

DO YOU DESIRE RMS VALUES OF STATE AND CONTROL?

TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

yes

CFTSYSX LQR/CLASSICAL OPTIONS:

OPTION 1 -- OPTIMAL FILTER AND/OR REGULATOR
SYNTHESIS WITH NO EXTERNAL "C" OR "K"
MATRIX INPUT.

OPTION 2 -- OPTIMAL FILTER AND/OR REGULATOR
SYNTHESIS WITH EXTERNAL "C"
MATRIX INPUT.

OPTION 3 -- OPTIMAL FILTER AND/OR REGULATOR
SYNTHESIS WITH EXTERNAL "K"
MATRIX INPUT.

OPTION 4 -- OPTIMAL FILTER AND/OR REGULATOR
SYNTHESIS WITH EXTERNAL "C" AND "K"
MATRIX INPUT.

SELECT AN OPTION: 1, 2, 3, OR 4.

?

1

DO YOU WISH TO DETERMINE THE STEADY-STATE RESPONSE
FOR A CONSTANT DISTURBANCE?

TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

no

DO YOU WISH TO DETERMINE THE MODAL DISTRIBUTION
AND GAIN MATRICES?

TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

no

CFEN-ICOP TRANSFER FUNCTION OPTIONS:

OPTION 1 -- NO CFEN-ICOP TRANSFER FUNCTIONS COMPUTED.

OPTION 2 -- POLES, RESIDUES, AND ZEROS COMPUTED.

OPTION 3 -- ONLY POLES AND ZEROS COMPUTED.

OPTION 4 -- ONLY POLES AND RESIDUES COMPUTED.

SELECT AN OPTION: 1, 2, 3, OR 4.

?

2

NOISE TRANSFER FUNCTION OPTIONS:

OPTION 1 -- NO NOISE TRANSFER FUNCTIONS COMPUTED.

OPTION 2 -- POLES, RESIDUES, AND ZEROS COMPUTED.

OPTION 3 -- ONLY POLES AND ZEROS COMPUTED.

OPTION 4 -- ONLY POLES AND RESIDUES COMPUTED.

SELECT AN OPTION: 1, 2, 3, OR 4.

?

1

COMPENSATOR TRANSFER FUNCTION OPTIONS:

OPTION 1 -- NO COMP. TRANSFER FUNCTIONS COMPUTED.

OPTION 2 -- POLES, RESIDUES, AND ZEROS COMPUTED.

OPTION 3 -- ONLY POLES AND ZEROS COMPUTED.

OPTION 4 -- ONLY POLES AND RESIDUES COMPUTED.

(NOTE: A COMPENSATOR TRANSFER FUNCTION CAN BE
COMPUTED ONLY IF BOTH A REGULATOR
AND FILTER ARE SYNTHESIZED
AND/OR INPUT.)

SELECT AN OPTION: 1, 2, 3, OR 4.

?

1

WILL A FEED-FORWARD DISTRIBUTION MATRIX

("D" - MATRIX) BE INPUT ?

TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

DO

DO YOU DESIRE TO SYNTHESIZE A STABLE FILTER (OR REGULATOR)
BY DESTABILIZING THE ORIGINAL SYSTEM?

(NOTE: WORKS FOR FILTER OR REGULATOR BUT NOT FOR BOTH
IN THE SAME RUN.)

TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

no

DO YOU DESIRE TO PRINT THE EULER-LAGRANGE EIGENSYSTEM
PRICR TO DECCOMPOSITION (FOR CHECKING THE PROGRAM)?
TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

no

POWER SPECTRAL DENSITY (PSD) OPTION 1 :

OPTION 1 -- COMPUTE THE PSD OF THE OUTPUTS AND/OR THE
CONTROLS OF THE CONTROLLED SYSTEM WHEN FORCED BY
PROCESS AND MEASUREMENT NOISE. (NOTE: BOTH A
REGULATOR AND A FILTER MUST BE RESIDENT IN THE
PROGRAM TO USE THIS OPTION.)

OPTION 2 -- SAME AS OPTION 1 ABOVE BUT ONLY PRINT THE
RESIDUES OF EACH TRANSFER FUNCTION
USED IN THE PSD COMPUTATION.

OPTION 3 -- NOT DESIRED.

SELECT AN OPTION: 1, 2, OR 3.

?

3

DO YOU DESIRE REGULATOR SYNTHESIS ONLY?
TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

yes

ENTER THE # OF STATES (NS) OF THE SYSTEM MATRIX
("F"-MATRIX).

?

2

ENTER THE # OF CONTROLS (NC) OF THE SYSTEM MODEL
("G"-MATRIX).

?

1

ENTER THE # OF MEASUREMENTS OR OBSERVATIONS (NO)
("H"-MATRIX).

?

2

ENTER THE # OF PROCESS NOISE SOURCES (NG)

("GAMMA"-MATRIX).

?

C

FLAG/PARAMETER SETTINGS FOR THIS RUN ARE AS FOLLOWS:

IOL	IQ	IR	ISS	IM	ITF1	ITF2	ITF3	IFDFW	IE	ICEBUG
1	1	C	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
ISZ1	IDSTAE	IPSD	IYU	INCRM	IREG	NS	NC	NOB	NG	
0	C	0	C	C	1	2	1	2	0	

ORDER OF SYSTEM = 2

NUMBER OF CONTROLS = 1

NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS = 2

NUMBER OF PROCESS NOISE SOURCES = 0

ENTER THE SYSTEM MATRIX ("F"-MATRIX)

DIMENSION = # STATES (NS) X # STATES (NS)

THE ELEMENT F(1, 1)=

?

C

THE ELEMENT F(1, 2)=

?

1

THE ELEMENT F(2, 1)=

?

-1

THE ELEMENT F(2, 2)=

?

0

THE SYSTEM MATRIX ("F"-MATRIX) ...

0.0	1.00000
-1.00000	0.0

DO YOU WISH TO CHANGE THE VALUE OF ANY MATRIX ELEMENT?

TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

NO


```

      CFEN LOCP DYNAMICS MATRIX.....F..
0.0          0.1000E+01
-0.1000E+01  0.0

      CFEN LOCP EIGENVALUES.....DET(SI-F)..
0.0          , 1.0000E+00:

      CFEN LOCP RIGHT EIGENVECTOR MATRIX.....T....
0.0          -1.000000E+00
1.000000E+00  0.0

      CFEN LOCP LEFT EIGENVECTOR MATRIX.....T-INV..
0.0          1.000000E+00
-1.000000E+00  0.0

      ENTER THE MEASUREMENT SCALING MATRIX ("H"-MATRIX).
      DIMENSION = # OBSERVATIONS (NO) X # STATES (NS)
      THE ELEMENT H( 1, 1)=
?
C
      THE ELEMENT H( 1, 2)=
?
0
      THE ELEMENT H( 2, 1)=
?
C
      THE ELEMENT H( 2, 2)=
?
-1

      THE MEASUREMENT SCALING MATRIX ("H"-MATRIX)...
0.0          0.0
0.0          -1.00000
      DO YOU WISH TO CHANGE THE VALUE OF ANY MATRIX ELEMENT?
      TYPE "YES" OR "NO".
no

```


MEASUREMENT SCALING MATRIX.....H..

0.0 0.0
0.0 -0.1000E+01

MODEL MEASUREMENT SCALING MATRIX...H(BAR)*T..

0.0 0.0
-1.000000D+00 0.0

ENTER THE OUTPUT MEASUREMENT COST MATRIX ("A"-MATRIX).
DIMENSION = # OBSERVATIONS (NO) X # OBSERVATIONS (NO)
THE ELEMENT A(1, 1) =

?
C

THE ELEMENT A(1, 2) =

?
0

THE ELEMENT A(2, 1) =

?
C

THE ELEMENT A(2, 2) =

?
4

THE OUTPUT MEASUREMENT COST MATRIX ("A"-MATRIX) ...

0.0 0.0
0.0 4.00000

DO YOU WISH TO CHANGE THE VALUE OF ANY MATRIX ELEMENT?
TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

NO

OUTPUT COST MATRIX.....A..

0.0 0.0
0.0 0.4000E+01

ENTER THE CONTROL DISTRIBUTION MATRIX ("G"-MATRIX).
DIMENSION = # STATES (NS) X # CONTROLS (NC)
THE ELEMENT G(1, 1) =

?


```

C
THE ELEMENT G( 2, 1)=
?
1
    THE CONTROL DISTRIBUTION MATRIX ("G"-MATRIX) ...
C.0
1.00000
DO YOU WISH TO CHANGE THE VALUE OF ANY MATRIX ELEMENT?
    TYPE "YES" OR "NO".
NO
    ENTER THE CONTROL COST WEIGHTING MATRIX ("B"-MATRIX)
    DIMENSION = # CONTROLS (NC) X # CONTROLS (NC)
    THE ELEMENT B( 1, 1)=
?
1
    THE CONTROL COST MATRIX.....B...
1.00000
DO YOU WISH TO CHANGE THE VALUE OF ANY MATRIX ELEMENT?
    TYPE "YES" OR "NO".
NO
    THE CONTROL DISTRIBUTION MATRIX.....G..
0.0
0.10000E+01
    NCIAL CONTROL DISTRIBUTION MATRIX.....TI*G..
1.00000E+00
0.0
    THE CONTROL COST MATRIX.....B..
0.10000E+01
    OPEN LOOP TRANSFER FUNCTIONS...
TF FOR INPUT NO. 1 AND OUTPUT NO. 1:
    NC FINITE ZEROS.  TF GAIN = 0.0

```


RESIDUES AT THE POLES:

P O L E S		R E S I D U E S	
REAL (A)	IMAG (B)		
(0.0)	+J(1.000000)	(0.0)	EXP (A*T) *COS (B*T)
(0.0)	+J(-1.000000)	(0.0)	EXP (A*T) *SIN (B*T)

TF FOR INPUT NO. 1 AND OUTPUT NO. 2:

ORDER OF NUMERATOR = 1 TF GAIN = -0.1000D+01

NUMERATOR EIGENVALUES (INCLUDING EXTRANEIOUS ZERO VALUES):

(0.0)	+J(0.0)
(0.0)	+J(0.0)

RESIDUES AT THE POLES:

P O L E S		R E S I D U E S	
REAL (A)	IMAG (B)		
(0.0)	+J(1.000000)	(-1.000000)	EXP (A*T) *COS (E*T)
(0.0)	+J(-1.000000)	(0.0)	EXP (A*T) *SIN (E*T)

FAILURE IN HQE2 ON EIGENVALUE NO. 4

-1.962366D+00	3.464812D-03	-2.499867D+00	1.508857D+00
3.464838D-03	3.762172D-02	-1.491143D+00	2.500102D+00
-4.415041D-15	-3.208843D-13	-1.962366D+00	3.621151D-03
5.281945D-11	-1.267812D-17	3.621125D-03	3.762121D-02

EIGENSYSTEM OF OPTIMAL REGULATOR.....

EULER-LAGRANGE EQUATIONS HAVE A REAL EIGENVALUE
AT OR NEAR ZERO.

C-LCCF OPTIMAL REG. E-VALUES...DET(SI-F+G*C) ..

0.0 : 0.0 , -1.00000D+00:

C-LCCF RIGHT EIGENVECTOR MATRIX.....M.....

-7.058867D-01	6.035185D-01
-7.083307D-01	1.000000D+00

CONTROL EIGENVECTOR MATRIX.....C*M..
-1.411761D+00 -1.504787D-02

C-LOOP SET. REG. LEFT E-VECTOR MATRIX..H-INV..
-3.592082D+00 2.167888D+00
-2.544382D+00 2.535582D+00

THE OPTIMAL FEEDBACK GAIN CONTROL MATRIX...C=BI*V*G*T*S...
5.10951D+00 -3.098696D+00

THE MODAL CONTROL GAINS.....C*T..
-3.098696D+00 -5.109451D+00

THE CLOSED LOOP DYNAMICS MATRIXF-G*C..
0.0 1.000000D+00
4.109451D+00 -3.098696D+00

ANALYSIS COMPLETE. DO YOU WANT ANOTHER RUN?
TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

yes

DO YOU WISH TO SAVE THE "F"-MATRIX FROM THE LAST
RUN TO BE USED IN THE FOLLOWING RUN?
NOTE: THE MATRIX WILL BE REDISPLAYED AT
THE PROPER INPUT SEQUENCE INTERVAL
AND YOU WILL HAVE THE OPTION OF CHANGING
INDIVIDUAL MATRIX ELEMENTS.

TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

yes

DO YOU WISH TO SAVE THE "H"-MATRIX FROM THE LAST
RUN TO BE USED IN THE FOLLOWING RUN?
NOTE: THE MATRIX WILL BE REDISPLAYED AT
THE PROPER INPUT SEQUENCE INTERVAL
AND YOU WILL HAVE THE OPTION OF CHANGING
INDIVIDUAL MATRIX ELEMENTS.

TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

yes

DO YOU WISH TO SAVE THE "G"-MATRIX FROM THE LAST

RUN TO BE USED IN THE FOLLOWING RUN?
 NOTE: THE MATRIX WILL BE REDISPLAYED AT
 THE PROPER INPUT SEQUENCE INTERVAL
 AND YOU WILL HAVE THE OPTION OF CHANGING
 INDIVIDUAL MATRIX ELEMENTS.

TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

yes

Author's note: Since the same program options are to
 be run again, with only a change in one
 of the cost matrix element values, the
 terminal output was deleted up to the
 point where program calculations resume
 in order to avoid redundancy.

ORDER OF SYSTEM = 2
 NUMBER OF CONTROLS = 1
 NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS = 2
 NUMBER OF PROCESS NOISE SOURCES = 0

THE SYSTEM MATRIX ("F"-MATRIX) ...

0.0	1.00000
-1.00000	0.0

DO YOU WISH TO CHANGE THE VALUE OF ANY MATRIX ELEMENT?

TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

no

OPEN LCCP DYNAMICS MATRIX.....F..

0.0	0.1000E+01
-0.1000E+01	0.0

OPEN LCCP EIGENVALUES.....DET(SI-F) ..

0.0	, 1.0000E+00:
-----	---------------

OPEN LCCP RIGHT EIGENVECTOR MATRIX.....T....

0.0	-1.0000E+00
1.0000E+00	0.0

OPEN LOOP LEFT EIGENVECTOR MATRIX.....T-INV..

0.0 1.000000D+00
-1.000000D+00 0.0

THE MEASUREMENT SCALING MATRIX ("H"-MATRIX)...

0.0 0.0
0.0 -1.000000

DO YOU WISH TO CHANGE THE VALUE OF ANY MATRIX ELEMENT?
TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

no

MEASUREMENT SCALING MATRIX.....H..

0.0 0.0
0.0 -0.1000D+01

SPECIAL MEASUREMENT SCALING MATRIX...H(BAR) *T..

0.0 0.0
-1.000000D+00 0.0

ENTER THE OUTPUT MEASUREMENT COST MATRIX ("A"-MATRIX).

DIMENSION = # OBSERVATIONS (NO) X # OBSERVATIONS (NO)

THE ELEMENT A(1, 1) =

?
0

THE ELEMENT A(1, 2) =

?
0

THE ELEMENT A(2, 1) =

?
0

THE ELEMENT A(2, 2) =

?

4.0001

THE OUTPUT MEASUREMENT COST MATRIX ("A"-MATRIX)...

0.0 0.0
0.0 4.00010

DO YOU WISH TO CHANGE THE VALUE OF ANY MATRIX ELEMENT?

TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

LC

CUTPUT COST MATRIX.....A..

0.0 0.0

0.0 0.4000E+01

THE CCNTROL DISTRIBUTION MATRIX ("G"-MATRIX)...

0.0

1.00000

LC YCU WISH TO CHANGE THE VALUE OF ANY MATRIX ELEMENT?

TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

no

ENTER THE CCNTROL COST WEIGHTING MATRIX ("B"-MATRIX)

DIMENSION = # CONTROLS (NC) X # CONTROLS (NC)

THE ELEMENT B(1, 1) =

?

1

THE CONTROL COST MATRIX.....B...

1.00000

LC YCU WISH TO CHANGE THE VALUE OF ANY MATRIX ELEMENT?

TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

no

THE CCNTROL DISTRIBUTION MATRIX.....G..

0.0

0.1000E+01

MCIAL CCNTROL DISTRIBUTION MATRIX.....TI*G..

1.00000E+00

0.0

THE CCNTROL COST MATRIX.....B..

0.1000E+01

OPEN LOOP TRANSFER FUNCTIONS...

TF FCF INPUT NO. 1 AND OUTPUT NO. 1:

NC FINITE ZEROS. TF GAIN = 0.0

RESIDUES AT THE POLES:

P C L E S		R E S I D U E S	
REAL(A)	IMAG(B)		
(0.0)	+J(1.000000)	(0.0)	EXP(A*T)*COS(B*T)
(0.0)	+J(-1.000000)	(0.0)	EXP(A*T)*SIN(B*T)

TF FCF INPUT NO. 1 AND OUTPUT NO. 2:

ORDER OF NUMERATOR = 1 TF GAIN = -0.1000D+01

NUMERATOR EIGENVALUES (INCLUDING EXTRANEIOUS ZERO VALUES):

(0.0)	+J(0.0)
(0.0)	+J(0.0)

RESIDUES AT THE POLES:

P C L E S		R E S I D U E S	
REAL(A)	IMAG(B)		
(0.0)	+J(1.000000)	(-1.000000)	EXP(A*T)*COS(B*T)
(0.0)	+J(-1.000000)	(0.0)	EXP(A*T)*SIN(B*T)

EIGENSYSTEM OF OPTIMAL REGULATOR.....

C-LCCF OPTIMAL REG. E-VALUES...DET(SI-F+G*C)..
-1.00501D+00:-9.95012E-01:

C-LCCF RIGHT EIGENVECTOR MATRIX.....M....
7.053368E-01 -7.088723D-01
-7.088723D-01 7.053368D-01

CCNTFCL EIGENVECTOR MATRIX.....C*M..
1.417762D+00 -1.410691D+00

C-LCCF CPT. REG. LEFT E-VECTOR MATRIX..M-INV..
-1.410691D+02 -1.417762D+02
-1.417762D+02 -1.410691D+02

THE OPTIMAL FEEDBACK GAIN CONTROL MATRIX...C=BINV*GT#S...

-3.1974D-14 -2.0000E+00

THE MODAL CONTROL GAINS.....C#T..

-2.0000E+00 3.197442D-14

THE CLOSED LOOP DYNAMICS MATRIXF-G*C..

0.0 1.0000E+00

-1.0000E+00 -2.0000E+00

ANALYSIS COMPLETE. DO YOU WANT ANOTHER RUN?

TYPE "YES" OR "NO".

no

.....CPTSYSX IS NOW TERMINATED.....

R; I=C.63/2.60 23:33:07

record off

END RECORDING OF TERMINAL SESSION

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. CONCLUSIONS

Although originally developed for the quadratic synthesis of controllers for rotary-wing VTOL aircraft, the extensive modifications and enhancements of Hall's original work, coupled with its efficient and accurate eigensystem solution routine, represent a powerful tool in the design of optimally controlled systems.

In its present interactive form, OPTSYSX has been transferred from the arena of high-level applied mathematics and numerical analysis to the level of control system engineers and students. It now represents an even more powerful educational tool, able to rapidly and effectively unlock many misunderstood linear systems mathematical relationships.

As an ultimate evaluation of the computational abilities of OPTSYSX, the program was tested using an 82 X 82 matrix of aircraft longitudinal motion equations for the VX-29 experimental Fighter aircraft derivative, provided by NASA-Edwards.

For a system of equations of this magnitude, all program arrays were re-dimensioned (as shown in Appendix A), and a 2-Megabyte virtual machine size was required. This system was run through the Modal Analysis option of OPTSYSX, requiring less than 90 seconds to load the system and complete all open-loop and modal analysis calculations!

Program results exhibited perfect eigenvalue correlation with those obtained from the John Edwards Control Program. Additionally, OPTSYSX provided complete longitudinal modal analysis, previously unavailable on a system of this size.

It is hoped that the use of this interactive program version will be encouraged; and that its expanded abilities will stimulate both interest in and research on basic systems control problems, as well as more advanced designs.

E. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of this thesis, four areas emerged as possibilities for further research and study:

1. Program Availability

The use of OPTSYSX and similar design programs should be encouraged in all undergraduate and graduate level courses involved in the analysis and design of control systems. Toward this end, it is recommended that OPTSYSX be placed in the non-IMSL library of subroutines, making it easily available to all potential users.

2. Computer Graphics

The addition of graphical plotting routines to the program in the time and frequency domain would make OPTSYSX an even more powerful tool in the design of many optimally controlled systems.

3. Further Modifications

The present version of the program should be modified to include the OPTSYS 5 derivative input term improvements of Liu [Ref. 3], and program sequencing during optimal filter synthesis should be examined. Various test runs indicate an area of conflict in that the program appears to require the design of an optimal regulator prior to performing any filter calculations.

4. Program Application

CPISYSX offers attractive possibilities in the area of microcomputer implementation.


```

*****
***** OPTSYSX *****
***** BY JOHN G. MCCEN *****
***** THIS PROGRAM IS A COMPLETELY INTERACTIVE *****
***** OPTIMAL SYSTEMS CONTROL DESIGN/SYNTHESIS *****
***** PROGRAM CAPABLE OF HANDLING VERY LARGE (80X80) + *****
***** MULTIVARIABLE SYSTEMS OF LINEAR EQUATIONS. *****
***** VERSION 1.8 11 MAR 1984 *****
***** IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,C-Z) *****
***** INTEGER IANS,ICL,IQ,IR,ISS,IM,ITP1,IIP2,ITF3,IFDFW,IE,IDEBUG,ISET, *****
***** IIPSD,IYU,INORM,NS,NC,NOB,NG,IBEG,IDS,TAE,IRET,NROW,NCOL,ISAF,ISAH,I *****
***** 2SAG,IGAM *****
***** LARGE ORDER SYSTEM (82 X 82) DIMENSIONCS. *****
***** DIMENSION ACL(82,82),B(41,41),EA(82,82),CI(82),CR(82),CQ(82,82), *****
***** *CWI(82),CWR(82),FBGC(41,82),FBGE(82,41),G(62,82),GM(82,82), *****
***** *PRO(82,82),RC(41,41),SC(82,82),WR(16,4),XI(164),XII(82,82), *****
***** *W21(82,82),X(164,164),GN(62,82),HO(41,82),D1(164),D2(164), *****
***** *RM(164,164),Q(41,41),GAM(82,41),WNORM(82,82),WNORMI(82,82), *****
***** *DESTAB(82),AA(82,82),BM(82,41),CM(41,82),D(41,41),DSTORE(82,82), *****
***** *JCF(164),RES(164),AY(82,82),BE(164),CC(164),CP(82),GW(164,41), *****
***** *GV(164,41),HY(41,164),HU(41,164),PRTT(16,16),DUM(82,85) *****
***** STANDARD PROGRAM DIMENSIONS. *****
***** DIMENSION ACL(32,32),B(32,32),EA(32,32),CI(32),CR(32),CQ(32,32),CW *****
***** 1I(32),CWR(32),FBGC(32,32),FBGE(32,32),G(32,32),GM(32,32),PRO(32,32) *****
***** 2),RC(32,32),SC(32,32),WR(64),XI(64),W11(32,32),W21(32,32),X(64,64) *****
***** 3,GN(32,32),HO(32,32),D1(64),D2(64),RM(64,64),Q(32,32),GAM(32,32),W *****
***** 4,NCRM(32,32),WNORMI(32,32),DESTAB(32),AA(32,32),BM(32,32),CM(32,32), *****
***** 5,D(32,32),DSTORE(32,32),JCP(64),RES(64),AY(32,32),BB(64),CC(64),CP *****
***** 6(32),GW(64,64),GV(64,64),HY(64,64),HU(64,64),PRTT(16,16),DUM(32,32) *****
***** 7) *****
***** EQUIVALENCE (W11(1,1),GW(1,1)), (W11(1,1),GV(1,1)), (W21(1,1),HY(1 *****
***** 1,1)), (W21(1,1),HU(1,1)) *****
***** COMMON /PROG/ IOL,IQ,IR,ISS,IM,ITP1,ITP2,ITF3,IFDFW,IE,IDSTAB,IDEB *****
***** 1UG,ISET,IBEG,IFSD,IYU,INORM *****
***** DATA IY/'Y'/,IZ/'N'/ *****
***** SUPPRESS INDIVIDUAL UNDERFLOW, OVERFLOW, DIVIDE CHECK, AND DECIMAL = *****
***** CCNVERT ERROR MESSAGES; PROVIDE SUMMARY OF ERRORS ONLY. *****
***** CALL ERRSET (207,256,-1,1,1,209) *****
***** CALL ERRSET (215,256,-1,1) *****
***** INITIALIZE FLAGS. *****
***** ISAF=0 *****
***** ISAG=0 *****
***** ISAH=0 *****
***** IGAM=0 *****
10 ***** CCNTINUE *****
***** IBET=0 *****
***** ICL=0 *****
***** IC=0 *****
***** IR=0 *****
***** ISS=0 *****
***** IM=0 *****
***** ITP1=0 *****
***** ITP2=0 *****
***** ITF3=0 *****
***** IFDFW=0 *****
***** IE=0 *****
***** IDSTAB=0 *****

```



```

IDEBUG=0
ISET=0
IPSD=0
IYU=0
INORM=0
IBEG=0
NS=0
NC=0
NCB=0
NG=0
C-----SCRN1-----
20  CALL PRTCMS ('CLRSCRN ')
    WRITE (5,880)
    CALL RDCHAR (IANS)
    IF ((IANS.NE.IY).AND.(IANS.NE.IZ)) GO TO 30
    GO TO 40
30  WRITE (5,880)
    GO TO 20
40  CONTINUE
    IF (IANS.EQ.IZ) GO TO 560
C-----SCRN2-----
50  CALL PRTCMS ('CLRSCRN ')
    WRITE (5,900)
    CALL RDCHAR (IANS)
    IF ((IANS.NE.IY).AND.(IANS.NE.IZ)) GO TO 60
    GO TO 70
60  WRITE (5,880)
    GO TO 50
70  CONTINUE
    IF (IANS.EQ.IZ) GO TO 560
C-----ISET-----
80  CALL PRTCMS ('CLRSCRN ')
    WRITE (5,910)
    CALL RDCHAR (IANS)
    IF ((IANS.NE.IY).AND.(IANS.NE.IZ)) GO TO 90
    GO TO 100
90  WRITE (5,880)
    GO TO 80
100 CONTINUE
    IF (IANS.EQ.IY) ISET=1
C-----IOL-----
    CALL PRTCMS ('CLRSCRN ')
    WRITE (5,570)
    CALL RDINT (IANS)
    ICL=IANS-1
    IF (IOL.EQ.2) GO TO 350
C-----IQ-----
    CALL PRTCMS ('CLRSCRN ')
    WRITE (5,580)
    CALL RDCHAR (IANS)
    IF ((IANS.NE.IY).AND.(IANS.NE.IZ)) GO TO 120
    GO TO 130
110 WRITE (5,880)
    GO TO 110
120 CONTINUE
    IF (IANS.EQ.IY) IQ=1
    IF (IANS.EQ.IZ) IQ=0
    IF (IOL.EQ.3) GO TO 200
C-----IR-----
    CALL PRTCMS ('CLRSCRN ')
    WRITE (5,590)
    CALL RDINT (IANS)
    IR=IANS-1
C-----ISS-----
    CALL PRTCMS ('CLRSCRN ')
    WRITE (5,600)
    CALL RDCHAR (IANS)
    IF ((IANS.NE.IY).AND.(IANS.NE.IZ)) GO TO 150
    GO TO 160
140 WRITE (5,880)
    GO TO 140
150 CONTINUE
    IF (IANS.EQ.IY) ISS=1
    IF (IANS.EQ.IZ) ISS=0
C-----IM-----
170 WRITE (5,610)

```



```

CALL RDCHAR (IANS)
IF ((IANS.NE.IY).AND.(IANS.NE.IZ)) GO TO 180
GO TO 190
180 WRITE (5,880)
GO TO 170
190 CONTINUE
IF (IANS.EQ.IY) IM=1
IF (IANS.EQ.IZ) IM=0
200 CONTINUE
IF (IOL.EQ.3) IM=1
C-----ITF1-----
CALL FRTCMS ('CLRSCFN ')
WRITE (5,620)
CALL RDINT (IANS)
ITF1=IANS-1
IF (IOL.EQ.3) GO TO 240
C-----ITF2-----
CALL FRTCMS ('CLRSCFN ')
WRITE (5,630)
CALL RDINT (IANS)
ITF2=IANS-1
IF (IOL.EQ.3) GO TO 240
C-----ITF3-----
CALL FRTCMS ('CLRSCFN ')
WRITE (5,640)
CALL RDINT (IANS)
ITF3=IANS-1
C-----IFDFW-----
CALL FRTCMS ('CLRSCFN ')
WRITE (5,650)
210 CALL RDCHAR (IANS)
IF ((IANS.NE.IY).AND.(IANS.NE.IZ)) GO TO 220
GO TO 230
220 WRITE (5,880)
GO TO 210
230 CONTINUE
IF (IANS.EQ.IY) IFDFW=1
IF (IANS.EQ.IZ) IFDFW=0
C-----IE-----
CALL FRTCMS ('CLRSCFN ')
WRITE (5,660)
CALL RDREAL (ANSR)
IE=IDINT (ANSR)
IF (IOL.EQ.3) GO TO 300
C-----IDSTAB-----
CALL FRTCMS ('CLRSCFN ')
WRITE (5,670)
240 CALL RDCHAR (IANS)
IF ((IANS.NE.IY).AND.(IANS.NE.IZ)) GO TO 250
GO TO 260
250 WRITE (5,880)
GO TO 240
260 CONTINUE
IF (IANS.EQ.IY) IDSTAB=1
IF (IANS.EQ.IZ) IDSTAB=0
C-----IDDEBUG-----
270 WRITE (5,680)
CALL RDCHAR (IANS)
IF ((IANS.NE.IY).AND.(IANS.NE.IZ)) GO TO 280
GO TO 290
280 WRITE (5,880)
GO TO 270
290 CONTINUE
IF (IANS.EQ.IY) IDDEBUG=1
IF (IANS.EQ.IZ) IDDEBUG=0
300 CONTINUE
C-----IPSD-----
CALL FRTCMS ('CLRSCFN ')
WRITE (5,690)
CALL RDINT (IANS)
IPSD=IANS
IF (IPSD.EQ.3) IPSD=0
IF (IPSD.EQ.0) GO TO 310
C-----IYU-----
CALL FRTCMS ('CLRSCFN ')
WRITE (5,700)

```



```

CALL RDINT (IANS)
IYU=IANS-1
C-----INORM-----
CALL PRTCMS ('CLRSCEN ')
WRITE (5,820)
CALL RDREAL (ANSR)
INORM=IDINT (ANSR)
310 IF (IOL.EQ.3) GO TO 350
C-----IREG-----
320 CALL PRTCMS ('CLRSCEN ')
WRITE (5,710)
CALL RDCHAR (IANS)
IF ((IANS.NE.IY).AND.(IANS.NE.IZ)) GO TO 330
GO TO 340
330 WRITE (5,880)
GO TO 320
340 CCNTINUE
IF (IANS.EQ.IY) IREG=1
IF (IANS.EQ.IZ) IREG=0
C-----NS-----
350 CALL PRTCMS ('CLRSCEN ')
WRITE (5,720)
CALL RDREAL (ANSR)
NS=IDINT (ANSR)
IF (IOL.EQ.2) GO TO 360
C-----NC-----
WRITE (5,730)
CALL RDREAL (ANSR)
NC=IDINT (ANSR)
C-----NOB-----
WRITE (5,740)
CALL RDREAL (ANSR)
NOB=IDINT (ANSR)
C-----NG-----
WRITE (5,750)
CALL RDREAL (ANSR)
NG=IDINT (ANSR)
360 CCNTINUE
C-----FLAG SETTINGS-----
CALL PRTCMS ('CLRSCEN ')
WRITE (6,760)
WRITE (6,770)
WRITE (6,780) IOL,IQ,IR,ISS,IZ,ITF1,ITF2,ITF3,IPDFW,IE,IDEBUG,ISET
1,IESTAB
WRITE (6,790)
WRITE (6,800) IPSC,IYU,INORM,IREG,NS,NC,NOB,NG
WRITE (6,810) NS,NC,NOB,NG
C-----BEGIN CALCULATIONS-----
N2=2*NS
CALL INNER (NS,NC,NOB,NG,N2,ACL,B,BA,CI,CR,CO,CWI,CWR,D,FBGC,FBGE,
1G,GAM,GM,GN,HC,D1,D2,PRO,EM,RC,C,SC,WR,WI,W11,W21,X,WNCRM,WNOFMI,D
2,ESTAB,AA,EM,CM,JCF,RES,AY,BB,CC,CP,GW,GV,HY,HU,DSTORE,ISAF,ISAH,IS
3AG,IGAM,IRET,ERTT,NRCW,NCCL)
C-----IRET-----
370 WRITE (5,830)
CALL RDCHAR (IANS)
IF ((IANS.NE.IY).AND.(IANS.NE.IZ)) GO TO 380
GO TO 390
380 WRITE (5,880)
GO TO 370
390 CCNTINUE
IF (IANS.EQ.IY) GO TO 400
IF (IANS.EQ.IZ) GO TO 560
C-----ISAF-----
400 CONTINUE
IF (IRET.EQ.1) GO TO 10
IF (ISET.EQ.1) GO TO 10
CALL PRTCMS ('CLRSCEN ')
410 WRITE (5,840)
CALL RDCHAR (IANS)
IF ((IANS.NE.IY).AND.(IANS.NE.IZ)) GO TO 420
GO TO 430
420 WRITE (5,880)
GO TO 410
430 CONTINUE
IF (IANS.EQ.IY) ISAF=1

```



```

C      IF (IANS.EQ.IZ) ISAF=0
-----ISAH-----
C      IF (NOB.EC.0) GC TO 470
      CALL FRTCMS ('CLRSCRN')
440    WRITE (5,850)
      CALL RDCEAR (IANS)
      IF ((IANS.NE.IY).AND.(IANS.NE.IZ)) GC TC 450
      GO TO 460
450    WRITE (5,880)
      GO TO 460
460    CONTINUE
      IF (IANS.EQ.IY) ISAH=1
      IF (IANS.EQ.IZ) ISAH=0
470    CONTINUE
-----ISAG-----
C      IF (NC.EC.0) GC TC 510
      CALL FRTCMS ('CLRSCRN')
480    WRITE (5,860)
      CALL RDCEAR (IANS)
      IF ((IANS.NE.IY).AND.(IANS.NE.IZ)) GC TC 490
      GO TO 500
490    WRITE (5,880)
      GO TO 480
500    CONTINUE
      IF (IANS.EQ.IY) ISAG=1
      IF (IANS.EQ.IZ) ISAG=0
510    CONTINUE
-----IGAM-----
C      IF (NG.EC.0) GC TC 550
      CALL FRTCMS ('CLRSCRN')
520    WRITE (5,870)
      CALL RDCEAR (IANS)
      IF ((IANS.NE.IY).AND.(IANS.NE.IZ)) GC TC 530
      GO TO 540
530    WRITE (5,880)
      GO TO 520
540    CONTINUE
      IF (IANS.EQ.IY) IGAM=1
      IF (IANS.EQ.IZ) IGAM=0
550    CONTINUE
      GO TO 10
-----TERMINATE-----
C      WRITE (5,920)
      STCP
C
570  FORMAT (25X,24HGENERAL OPTSYSX OPTIONS:,,,10X,35HOPTION 1 -- SYST
1EM ANALYSIS WITHOUT,,,22X,35HOPEN-LOOP EIGENSYSTEM CALCULATIONS.//
2,,,10X,42HOPTION 2 -- SYSTEM ANALYSIS WITH OPEN-LOOP,,,22X,25HEIGEN
3SYSTEM CALCULATIONS.//,,,10X,39HOPTION 3 -- OPEN-LOOP EIGENSYSTEM F
4OUND,,,22X,23HAND PROGRAM TERMINATES.//,,,22X,39H "F"-MATRIX ENTRY F
5OLLOWS IMMEDIATELY.//,,,10X,48HOPTION 4 -- MODAL DISTRIBUTION MATR
6ICES COMPUTED.//,,,22X,37HWITHOUT FILTER CR REGULATOR SYNTHESIS.//,,,22X
7,25HOR STEADY-STATE ANALYSIS.//,,,15X,30HSELECT AN OPTION: 1,2,3, 0
8R 4.)
580  FORMAT (//,5X,46HDO YOU DESIRE RMS VALUES OF STATE AND CONTRCL?//
1,10X,19HTYPE "YES" OR "NO".)
590  FORMAT (//,20X,30HCPTSYSX LQR/CLASSICAL OPTIONS:,,,10X,43HOPTION 1
1 -- OPTIMAL FILTER AND/OR REGULATOR,,,22X,37HSYNTHESIS WITH NC EXT
2ERNAL "C" OR "K",,,,22X,13HMATRIX INPUT.//,,,10X,43HOPTION 2 -- OPTI
3MAL FILTER AND/OR REGULATOR,,,22X,27HSYNTHESIS WITH EXTERNAL "C",/
4,22X,13HMATRIX INPUT.//,,,10X,43HOPTION 3 -- OPTIMAL FILTER AND/OR
5REGULATOR,,,22X,27HSYNTHESIS WITH EXTERNAL "K",/,,,22X,13HMATRIX INP
6UT.//,,,10X,43HOPTION 4 -- OPTIMAL FILTER AND/OR REGULATOR,,,22X,35
7HSYNTHESIS WITH EXTERNAL "C" AND "K",/,,,22X,13HMATRIX INPUT.//,,,10X
8,32HSELECT AN OPTION: 1, 2, 3, OR 4.)
600  FORMAT (//,5X,56HDO YOU WISH TO DETERMINE THE STEADY-STATE RESPON
1E,//,3X,27HFOR A CONSTANT DISTURBANCE?//,,,10X,19HTYPE "YES" CR "NC"
2.)
610  FORMAT (5X,47HDO YOU WISH TO DETERMINE THE MODAL DISTRIBUTION,//,8X
1,16HAND GAIN MATRICES?//,,,10X,19HTYPE "YES" OR "NO".)
620  FORMAT (//,5X,36HOPEN-LOOP TRANSFER FUNCTION OPTIONS:,,,10X,53HCP
1TION 1 -- NO OPEN-LOOP TRANSFER FUNCTIONS COMPUTED.//,,,10X,48HOPTI
2ON 2 -- POLES, RESIDUES, AND ZERCS COMPUTED.//,,,10X,42HOPTION 3 --
3ONLY POLES AND ZERCS COMPUTED.//,,,10X,45HOPTION 4 -- ONLY POLES A
4ND RESIDUES COMPUTED.//,,,10X,32HSELECT AN OPTION: 1, 2, 3, OR 4.)
630  FORMAT (//,5X,32HNOISE TRANSFER FUNCTION OPTIONS:,,,10X,49HOPTICN

```



```

1 1 -- NO NOISE TRANSFER FUNCTIONS COMPUTED.///,10X,48HOPTION 2 --
2 PCLES, RESIDUES, AND ZEROS COMPUTED.///,10X,42HOPTION 3 -- ONLY PO
3 LES AND ZEROS COMPUTED.///,10X,45HOPTION 4 -- ONLY POLES AND RESID
4 UES COMPUTED.///,10X,32HSELECT AN OPTION: 1, 2, 3, OR 4.)
640 FORMAT (///,5X,39HCCOMPENSATOR TRANSFER FUNCTION OPTIONS:///,10X,49H
1 OPTION 1 -- NO COMP. TRANSFER FUNCTIONS COMPUTED.///,10X,48HOPTION
2 2 -- POLES, RESIDUES, AND ZEROS COMPUTED.///,10X,42HOPTION 3 -- O
3 NLY POLES AND ZEROS COMPUTED.///,10X,45HOPTION 4 -- ONLY POLES AND
4 RESIDUES COMPUTED.///,15X,45H NOTE: A COMPENSATOR TRANSFER FUNCTI
5 ON CAN BE ///,22X,33HCCOMPUTED ONLY IF BOTH A REGULATOR,///,22X,26HAND
6 FILTER ARE SYNTHESIZED.///,22X,14HAND/OR INPUT.///,10X,32HSELECT AN
7 OPTION: 1, 2, 3, OR 4.)
650 FORMAT (///,5X,39HWill A FEED-FORWARD DISTRIBUTION MATRIX,///,5X,25H
1 "C" - MATRIX BE INPUT?///,15X,19HTYPE "YES" OR "NO".)
660 FORMAT (///,5X,63H THIS OPTION DETERMINES THE CRITERIA FOR DECIDING
1 WHEN A MARKOV,///,8X,58HPARAMETER IS ZERO-THE MARKOV PARAMETER INDIC
2 ATES THE ORDER,///,8X,54HOF THE NUMERATOR POLYNOMIAL OF EACH TRANSFE
3 R FUNCTION.///,3X,52HALL "N" ZEROS OF THIS POLYNOMIAL ARE PRINTED
4 OUT AND,///,8X,52HTHIS TEST TELLS HOW MANY EXTRA ROOTS EXIST AT Z =
5 0.///,3X,41HLESS THAN 10.0** - IE IS CONSIDERED ZERO.///,3X,47H THE
6 DEFAULT VALUE OF THIS PARAMETER IE IS 6.///,3X,28HIN OTHER WORDS
7, IE = 1.E-6.///,10X,66HIF YOU DESIRE A DIFFERENT MARKOV CRITERIA
8, TYPE THE INTEGER VALUE.///,10X,48HIF YOU DESIRE THE DEFAULT VALU
9E, TYPE "0" ZERC.)
670 FORMAT (///,5X,61HDO YOU DESIRE TO SYNTHESIZE A STABLE FILTER OR R
1 EGULATOR,///,8X,34HDESTABILIZING THE ORIGINAL SYSTEM?///,12X,52H
2 NOTE: WORKS FOR FILTER OR REGULATOR BUT NOT FOR BOTH,///,20X,17HIN T
3 HE SAME RUN.///,10X,19HTYPE "YES" OR "NO".)
680 FORMAT (///,5X,53HDO YOU DESIRE TO PRINT THE EULER-LAGRANGE EIGENSyste
1 M,///,3X,50HPRICE TO DECOMPOSITION FOR CHECKING THE PROGRAM?///,10
2 X,19HTYPE "YES" OR "NO".)
690 FORMAT (///,5X,39HPOWER SPECTRAL DENSITY PSD OPTION 1 :///,10X,53
1 HOPTION 1 -- COMPUTE THE PSD OF THE CUTPUTS AND/OR THE,///,22X,48HCO
2 NTROLS OF THE CONTROLLED SYSTEM WHEN FORCED BY,///,22X,45HPROCESS AN
3 D MEASUREMENT NOISE. NOTE: BOTH A,///,22X,46HREGULATOR AND A FILTE
4 R MUST BE RESIDENT IN THE,///,22X,39HPROGRAM TO USE THIS OPTION.///,
5 10X,53HOPTION 2 -- SAME AS OPTION 1 ABOVE BUT ONLY PRINT THE,///,22
6 X,34HRESIDUES OF EACH TRANSFER FUNCTION,///,22X,28HUSED IN THE PSD C
7 OMPUTATION.///,10X,24HOPTION 3 -- NOT DESIRED.///,10X,29HSELECT A
8 N OPTION: 1, 2, OR 3.)
700 FORMAT (///,5X,39HPOWER SPECTRAL DENSITY PSD OPTION 2 :///,10X,35
1 HOPTION 1 -- PSD CUTPUT NOT DESIRED.///,10X,33HOPTION 2 -- COMPUTE
2 ONLY OUTPUT PSD'S.///,10X,39HOPTION 3 -- COMPUTE ONLY CONTROL PSD
3 S.///,10X,50HOPTION 4 -- COMPUTE BOTH OUTPUT AND CONTROL PSD'S.///
4 15X,32HSELECT AN OPTION: 1, 2, 3, OR 4.)
710 FORMAT (///,5X,39HDO YOU DESIRE REGULATOR SYNTHESIS ONLY?///,10X,19
1 HTYPE "YES" OR "NO".///)
720 FORMAT (///,5X,47HENTER THE # OF STATES NS OF THE SYSTEM MATRIX,///
15X,13H "N"-MATRIX.)
730 FORMAT (///,5X,56HENTER THE # OF CONTRCLS NC OF THE CONTROL SYSTEM
1 MODEL,///,5X,13H "G"-MATRIX.)
740 FORMAT (///,5X,54HENTER THE # OF MEASUREMENTS OR OBSERVATIONS NO O
1 F THE,///,5X,13H "H"-MATRIX.)
750 FORMAT (///,5X,48HENTER THE # OF PROCESS NOISE SOURCES NG OF THE,///
15X,17H "GAMMA"-MATRIX.)
760 FORMAT (5X,52HFLAG/PARAMETER SETTINGS FOR THIS RUN ARE AS FOLLOWS:
1 //)
770 FORMAT (1X,3HIOL,2X,2HIQ,2X,2HIR,2X,3HISS,2X,2HIM,2X,4HITF1,2X,4HI
1TF2,2X,4HITF3,2X,5HIFDP,2X,2EIE,2X,6HIDEBUG,2X,4HISET,2X,6HIDSTAB
2 //)
780 FORMAT (1X,12,3X,12,3X,12,2X,12,3X,12,3X,12,4X,12,4X,12,4X,12,4X,I
12,3X,12,6X,12,5X,12,/)
790 FORMAT (1X,4HIFSD,2X,3HIYU,2X,5HINORM,2X,4HIREG,2X,2HNS,2X,2HNC,2X
13HNOB,2X,2HNG.//)
800 FORMAT (2X,12,5X,12,4X,12,5X,12,3X,12,2X,12,3X,12,2X,12,/)
810 FORMAT (2X,17HORDER OF SYSTEM =,13,///,2X,20HNUMBER OF CONTROLS =,1
13,///,2X,24HNUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS =,13,///,2X,33HNUMBER OF PROCESS
2 NOISE SOURCES =,13,////)
820 FORMAT (5X,53HDETERMINE THE NORMALIZATION PARAMETER INORM FOR TR
1 E,///,5X,55HPOWER SPECTRAL DENSITY PSD OPTION YOU HAVE PREVIOUSLY,
2 2//,5X,52HCHOSEN. TWO PSD NORMALIZATION METHODS ARE AVAILABLE:///,10
3 X,34HMETHOD 1 -- PSD IS NORMALIZED BY THE I-NORM OF THE PROCESS,///,21X,
429HNOISE MINUS "Q" INORM. INORM =,21X,49H NOTE: "Q" IS AN OPTIMAL
5 STATE WEIGHTING MATRIX.///,21X,34HIN THIS METHOD, INORM = 0,1,5.
6 NG.///,10X,63HMETHOD 2 -- PSD IS NORMALIZED BY THE INORM - NG.
7 MEASUREMENT,///,21X,39HNOISE MINUS "R" INCRM - NG, INORM - NG.///,21X

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8,51H NOTE: "R" IS AN OPTIMAL CONTROL WEIGHTING MATRIX. //,21X,44HI
9N THIS METHOD, INCRK = NG + 1,...,NG + NOB. //,10X,51HSELECT AN IN
$TEGER FROM 0 - 16 REPRESENTING YOUR PSD. //,15X,27HNORMALIZATION REQ
$UIREMENTS. //,10X,53HIF PSD NCRMALIZATION IS NOT DESIRED ENTER "C"
$ ZERO .)
830  FORMAT (5X,43H ANALYSIS COMPLETE. DO YOU WANT ANOTHER RUN? //,15X,19
1H TYPE "YES" OR "NO".)
840  FORMAT (///,5X,48HDO YOU WISH TO SAVE THE "F"-MATRIX FROM THE LAST
1//,5X,36H RUN TO BE USED IN THE FOLLOWING RUN? //,5X,39HNOTE: THE M
2ATRIX WILL BE REDISPLAYED AT //,5X,34H THE PROPER INPUT SEQUENCE INT
3ERVAL, //,5X,40H AND YOU WILL HAVE THE OPTION OF CHANGING, //,5X,27H IND
4IVIDUAL MATRIX ELEMENTS. //,15X,19H TYPE "YES" OR "NO".)
850  FORMAT (///,5X,48HDO YOU WISH TO SAVE THE "H"-MATRIX FROM THE LAST
1//,5X,36H RUN TO BE USED IN THE FOLLOWING RUN? //,5X,39HNOTE: THE M
2ATRIX WILL BE REDISPLAYED AT //,5X,34H THE PROPER INPUT SEQUENCE INT
3ERVAL, //,5X,40H AND YOU WILL HAVE THE OPTION OF CHANGING, //,5X,27H IND
4IVIDUAL MATRIX ELEMENTS. //,15X,19H TYPE "YES" OR "NO".)
860  FORMAT (///,5X,48HDO YOU WISH TO SAVE THE "G"-MATRIX FROM THE LAST
1//,5X,36H RUN TO BE USED IN THE FOLLOWING RUN? //,5X,39HNOTE: THE M
2ATRIX WILL BE REDISPLAYED AT //,5X,34H THE PROPER INPUT SEQUENCE INT
3ERVAL, //,5X,40H AND YOU WILL HAVE THE OPTION OF CHANGING, //,5X,27H IND
4IVIDUAL MATRIX ELEMENTS. //,15X,19H TYPE "YES" OR "NO".)
870  FORMAT (///,5X,52HDO YOU WISH TO SAVE THE "GAMMA"-MATRIX FROM THE
1LAST //,5X,36H RUN TO BE USED IN THE FOLLOWING RUN? //,5X,39HNOTE: T
2HE MATRIX WILL BE REDISPLAYED AT //,5X,34H THE PROPER INPUT SEQUENCE
3 INTERVAL, //,5X,40H AND YOU WILL HAVE THE OPTION OF CHANGING, //,5X,27
4H INDIVIDUAL MATRIX ELEMENTS. //,15X,19H TYPE "YES" OR "NO".)
880  FORMAT (1X,51HWARNING: IMPROPER DATA ENTRY! ENTER "YES" OR "NO".)
890  FORMAT (5X,59HOPTSYSX IS A COMPLETELY INTERACTIVE OPTIMAL SYSTEMS
1CONTROL. //,8X,55HPEFPGFAM. IT WILL SOLVE NUMEROUS CONTROL PROBLEMS O
2N THE, //,8X,45HCLICKING TYPES OF SYSTEMS CONTROL EQUATIONS: //,15X
3,35H $\dot{X} = P * X + G * U + GAM * (W + \dot{W})$  //,20X,22HMEASUREMENT EQUA
4TION-- //,15X,21H $z = H * X + D * W + V$  //,20X,29HREGULATOR PERFORM
5ANCE INDEX-- //,15X,42H $J = 1/2 * \int_0^{\infty} (Y^2 + U^2 + W^2) dt$ 
6//,20X,32HSTATE FEEDBACK GAIN DEFINITION-- //,25X,10H $U = -C * X$  //,
7,15X,45HDO YOU WISH TO CONTINUE? TYPE "YES" OR "NO".)
900  FORMAT (25X,14H--DATA ENTRY-- //,5X,49HALTHOUGH OPTSYSX IS SPECIFI
1CALLY DESIGNED TO READ, //,5X,48HALL MATRIX DATA INTERACTIVELY, SEVE
2AL ALTERNATE, //,5X,31HMETHODS ARE AVAILABLE TO USERS: //,10X,43HME
3THOD 1--THE "F", "G" AND "GAMMA" MATRICES, //,13X,37H MAY BE READ PRO
4M SEPARATE DATA FILES. //,10X,50HMETHOD 2--THE "F", "G", AND "GAMMA
5" MATRICES MAY BE, //,13X,45HEXPLICITLY DEFINED WITHIN SUBROUTINE "S
6ETUP". //,10X,52HNOTE: IN EITHER CASE, THE USER SHOULD OBTAIN A C
7OPY, //,17X,34HOF THE PROGRAM LISTING AND EXAMINE, //,17X,39H THE EXAMP
8LES CONTAINED IN S/R "SETUP". //,10X,45HDO YOU WISH TO CONTINUE?
9 TYPE "YES" OR "NO".)
910  FORMAT (///,5X,46HDO YOU WISH TO INPUT THE "F", "G", AND "GAMMA", //,
11X,40H MATRICES FROM SUBROUTINE "SETUP" IAW THE, //,10X,40H METHOD DE
2SCRIBED ON THE PREVIOUS SCREEN? //,15X,19H TYPE "YES" OR "NO".)
920  FORMAT (///,41H.....OPTSYSX IS NOW TERMINATED....., //)
      ENC

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C=====
C SUBROUTINE SETUP (EA,G,GAM,NS,NC,NG)
C=====
C IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
C DIMENSION BA(NS,NS),G(NS,NC),GAM(NS,NG),DUM(82,85)
C COMMON /FROG/ IOL,IQ,IR,ISS,IZ,ITF1,ITF2,ITF3,ITDFW,IE,IDSTAB,IDEB
C 1UG,ISET,IREG,IESD,IYU,INORM
C-----
C FILE DEFINITIONS
C-----
C CALL FRTCMS ('FILEDEF','03','DISK','X29A82',
C 1,'DATA','A')
C-----
C THIS IS AN EXAMPLE OF AN 82 X 85 DATA FILE X29A82 DATA A1 READ FROM
C A USER'S DISK AND CONVERTED (FROM A "DUMMY" ARRAY NAMED 'DUM') TO A
C SYMMETRIC ARRAY. THE FORMAT STATEMENT MUST MATCH YOUR DISK DATA
C FORMAT OR THE PROGRAM WILL FAIL! NOTE: ALL PROGRAM DIMENSIONS
C MUST BE ENLARGED ACCORDINGLY FOR A SYSTEM OF THIS SIZE.
C-----
C READ (3,50) ((DUM(I,J),J=1,85),I=1,NS)
C DO 20 I=1,NS
C DC 10 J=1,NS
C BA(I,J)=DUM(I,J)
C 10 CCNTINUE
C 20 CONTINUE
C-----
C THESE ARE EXAMPLES OF SEVERAL POSSIBLE METHODS OF ARRAY GENERATION
C WITHIN SUBROUTINE SETUP. THE "GAM" ARRAY WAS SET TO ZERO SINCE NO
C "NOISE" WAS PRESENT, AND THE NON-ZERO ELEMENTS OF THE "G" ARRAY WERE
C EXPLICITLY DEFINED. THEY COULD ALSO BE READ FROM FILES AS ABOVE.
C-----
C DC 40 I=1,NS
C DO 30 J=1,NC
C GAM(I,J)=0.0D+00
C G(I,J)=0.0D+00
C G(82,1)=0.10000E+01
C 30 CONTINUE
C 40 CONTINUE
C RETURN
C-----
C 50 FORMAT (5(212.4))
C ENCL

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C=====
C      SUBROUTINE CHECK (EPS,NC,NG,NC,IRET)
C      CHECKS THE CONSISTENCY OF REQUESTED OPTIONS.
C=====
      DOUBLE PRECISION EPS
      COMMON /FROG/ IOL,IQ,IR,ISS,IM,ITF1,ITF2,ITF3,IFDPW,IZ,IDSTAB,IDEB
      1UG,ISET,IREG,IPSD,IYU,INORM
C-----SET MODAL ANALYSIS WHEN OL EIGEN SYS OR OL TF REQUESTED-----
      IF (IM.EQ. 1 .AND. IOL.EQ. 0) IOL=1
      IF (IOL.EQ. 3 .OR. ITF1.NE. 0) IM=1
C-----CHECK TO SEE IF H MATRIX INPUT-----
      IF (NO.NE. 0 .OR. IOL.GE. 2) GO TO 10
      WRITE (5,90)
      IRET=1
      RETURN
10     CCNTINUE
C-----TRANSFER FUNCTION CHECKS-----
      IF (IE.EQ. 0) IE=6
      EPS=10.**(-IE)
C-----OPEN LOOP TF-----
      IF (ITF1.EQ. 0 .OR. NC.NE. 0) GO TO 20
      WRITE (5,100)
      IRET=1
      RETURN
C-----COMPENSATOR TF-----
20     IF (ITF3.EQ. 0) GO TO 30
      IF (IREG.EQ. 0 .AND. (NC.NE. 0 .AND. NG.NE. 0)) GO TO 30
      WRITE (5,110)
      IRET=1
      RETURN
30     CCNTINUE
C-----NOISE TF-----
      IF (ITF2.EQ. 0) GO TO 40
      IF (NG.NE. 0 .AND. NC.NE. 0) GO TO 40
      WRITE (5,120)
      IRET=1
      RETURN
C-----DESTABILIZATION RESTRICTIONS-----
40     IF (IDSTAB.EQ. 0) GO TO 50
      IF (NC.EQ. 0) GO TO 50
      IF (NG.NE. 0) IREG=1
      WRITE (5,130)
      IF (IREG.EQ. 1) GO TO 50
      IRET=1
      RETURN
50     CCNTINUE
C-----PSD INPUT-----
      IF (IPSD.EQ. 0) GO TO 80
      IF (IPSD.LT. 0 .OR. IPSD.GT. 3) GO TO 60
      IF (IYU.LT. 0 .OR. IYU.GT. 3) GO TO 60
      IF (INORM.LT. 0 .OR. INORM.GT. NG+NO) GO TO 60
      GO TO 70
60     WRITE (5,140)
      IRET=1
      RETURN
70     IF (IREG.EQ. 0 .AND. NC.NE. 0) GO TO 80
      WRITE (5,150)
      IRET=1
      RETURN
80     CCNTINUE
      RETURN
C-----
90     FORMAT (//,5X,49H H - MATRIX MUST BE INPUT, I.E. "NO" MUST BE > 0.
1//)
100    FORMAT (//,5X,46H(G) MATRIX MUST BE INPUT, I.E. NC MUST BE > 0.,//,
110    10X,26HTC COMPUTE OPEN LOOP T. F.//)
110    FORMAT (//,5X,48HREGULATOR AND FILTER SYNTHESIS MUST BE REQUESTED,
1//,5X,44HIN THE SAME RUN TO COMPUTE COMPENSATOR T. F.,//,5X,47HI.E.
120    2IREG MUST = 0.; "NC" AND "NG" MUST BE > 0.,//)
120    FORMAT (//,5X,51HNOISE T. F. CALCULATED ONLY WHEN REGULATOR DESIGN
130    1ED.,//,5X,47HI.E. IREG MUST = 1.; "NC" AND "NG" MUST BE > 0.,//)
130    FORMAT (//,5X,47HDESTABILIZATION OPTION DESIGNED FOR A REGULATOR,
1//,5X,38HOR FILTER BUT NOT BOTH SIMULTANEOUSLY.,//,5X,55HIF "NG" > 0
140    2. THE REGULATOR OPTION IS AUTOMATICALLY SET!,//)
140    FORMAT (//,5X,49H ***** INCONSISTENT PSD INPUT FLAGS *****
1//)

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150  FORMAT (//,5X,44BOTH A REGULATOR AND FILTER MUST BE RESIDENT,/,10
1X,42HTO COMPUTE THE FSD OF A CONTROLLED SYSTEM!,/,10X,42HI.E. TREG
2  MUST BE 0. AND "NC" MUST BE > 0.,//)
      END

```



```

C=====
SUBROUTINE INNER (NS,NC,NO,NG,N2,ACL,B,BA,CI,CR,CQ,CWI,CWR,D,PBGC,
1FBGE,G,GAM,GM,GN,HO,D1,D2,PRO,RE,SC,SR,SI,SII,S21,X,YNORM,YN0
2RMI,DESTAB,AA,EM,CM,JCF,RES,AY,BB,CC,CP,GW,GV,HY,HU,DSTORE,ISAF,IS
3AH,ISAG,IGAM,IBET,PRTT,NRCW,NCCI)
C=====
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,C-Z)
C-----
DIMENSION ACL(NS,NS),B(NC,NC),EA(NS,NS),CI(NS),CR(NS),CQ(NS,NS),CW
1I(NS),CWR(NS),FBGC(NC,NS),PBG1(NS,NO),G(NS,NS),SM(NS,NS),PRO(NS,NS
2),RC(NO,NC),SC(NS,NS),SR(N2),SI(N2),SII(NS,NS),S21(NS,NS),X(N2,N2)
3,GM(NS,NS),HO(NC,NS),D1(N2),D2(N2),RM(N2,N2),J(NG,NG),D(NO,NC),GAM
4(NS,NG),YNORM(NS,NS),YNORMI(NS,NS),DESTAB(NS),AA(NS,NS),BM(NS,NC),
5CM(NO,NS),JCF(N2),RES(N2),AY(NC,NC),BE(N2),CC(N2),CP(NS),GW(N2,NG)
6,GV(N2,NC),HY(NO,N2),HU(NC,N2),DSTORE(NS,NS),PRTT(16,16)
C-----
COMMON /PROG/ ICL,IQ,IR,ISS,IM,ITF1,ITF2,ITF3,IPDFW,IE,IDSTAB,IDES
1UG,ISET,IIEG,IFSD,IYU,INORM
C-----
REAL*4 FMT(20)
C-----
C-----OUTPUT OPTIONS-----
C---IOL=1 IF THE OPEN LOOP EIGENSYSTEM IS DESIRED--OTHERWISE IOL=0
C---IQ=1 IF THE RMS VALUES OF THE CONTROL AND STATE ARE TO BE FOUND
C---IR=0 IF OPTIMAL FILTER AND REGULATOR EIGENSYSTEMS ARE TO BE FOUND
C---IR=1 IF EXTERNAL C MATRIX IS SUPPLIED
C---IR=2 IF EXTERNAL K IS SUPPLIED
C---IR=3 IF EXTERNAL C AND K ARE SUPPLIED
C---ISS=1 IF STEADY STATE VALUES ARE TO BE DETERMINED
C---IM=1 IF MODAL STATES DESIRED
C-----
NSQ=NS*NS
NH=NS
N=N2
CALL CHECK (EPS,NC,NG,NO,IRET)
IF (IRET.EQ.1) RETURN
IF (ISET.EQ.1) GO TO 20
CALL READF (NS,ISAF,EA)
IF (IDSTAB.EQ.0) GO TO 10
WRITE (5,1800)
CALL RDRAL (ANSR)
DSTAB=ANSR
DO 10 I=1,NS
DSTAB(I)=DSTAB
10 CONTINUE
GO TO 30
20 CALL SETUP (BA,G,GAM,NS,NG,NC)
CONTINUE
30 WRITE (6,1380)
DO 40 I=1,NS
WRITE (6,1390) (EA(I,J),J=1,NS)
IF (IDSTAB.EQ.0) GO TO 50
WRITE (6,1480)
WRITE (6,1390) (DSTAB(I),I=1,NS)
50 CONTINUE
C-----EIGENSYSTEM OF THE CFEN LOOP DYNAMICS-----
C---IF (IOL.EQ.0.AND.IQ.EQ.0) GO TO 90
C---IF (IOL.EQ.0.AND.NC.NE.0) GO TO 90
DO 60 I=1,NS
DO 60 J=1,NS
60 GN(I,J)=EA(I,J)
CALL BALANC (NS,NS,GN,LOW,IHIGH,D1)
CALL ORTEES (NS,NS,LOW,IHIGH,GN,D2)
CALL ORTRAN (NS,NS,LOW,IHIGH,GN,D2,SC)
CALL HQR2 (NS,NS,LOW,IHIGH,GN,CWR,CWI,SC,IERR)
IF (IERR.NE.0) CALL IREXIT (NS,GN,IERR)
CALL BALBAK (NS,NS,LOW,IHIGH,D1,NS,SC)
C-----NORMALIZE AND PRINT OPEN LOOP EIGENSYSTEM-----
IWRITE=1
CALL CNOEM (CWR,CWI,SC,NS,IWRITE,NSQ,DDD,D1,D2,YNORM,YNORMI,HC,CM,
1NO,NS)
IF (IOL.EQ.2) RETURN
IF (IQ.EQ.0.OR.(NC.NE.0.OR.IDSTAB.GT.0)) GO TO 90
DO 70 I=1,NS
IF (CWR(I).LT.0.) GO TO 70
WRITE (5,1490)
RETURN

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70  CONTINUE
    IF (IOL.EQ.3) GO TO 130
    DO 80 I=1,NS
    DC 80 J=1,NS
80  W11(I,J)=SC(I,J)
    CALL 1INV (NSQ,11,NS,DDD,D1,E2)
90  CONTINUE
    IF (IDSTAB.EQ.C) GO TO 130
C-----FCRM U * DIAG (DESTAB) * U-INV-----
    DC 100 J=1,NS
    DO 100 I=1,NS
100  AA(I,J)=WNORM(I,J)*DESTAB(J)
    DO 120 I=1,NS
    DC 120 J=1,NS
    DDD=0. DO
    DC 110 K=1,NS
    DDD=DDD+AA(I,K)*WNORMI(K,J)
110  DSTORE(I,J)=DDD
120  BA(I,J)=BA(I,J)+DDD
130  CONTINUE
    CALL REACH (NC,NS,ISAH,HO)
    WRITE (6,1440)
    DC 140 I=1,NO
140  WRITE (6,1390) (HC(I,J),J=1,NS)
    IF (IM.NE.1) GC TC 150
    CALL ACDE (WNCRM,HO,CM,NS,NC,NS,2)
150  CONTINUE
    IF (IPDFW.EQ.C) GC TC 170
    CALL REACH (NC,NC,D)
    WRITE (6,1470)
    DC 160 I=1,NO
160  WRITE (6,1390) (D(I,J),J=1,NC)
170  CCNTINUE
    NOB=0
    IF (NC.EQ.D) GC TC 590
    IF (IOL.EQ.3) GO TC 270
    IF (IR.NE.1.AND.IS.NE.3) GO TC 210
    IF (ISET.EQ.1) GC TO 180
    CALL REALG (NS,NC,ISAG,G)
180  CONTINUE
    CALL REAFB (NC,NS,FBGC)
    WRITE (6,1400)
    DO 190 I=1,NS
190  WRITE (6,1390) (G(I,J),J=1,NC)
    IF (IM.NE.1) GC TC 200
    CALL ACDE (WNCRM,I,G,EM,NS,NS,NC,0)
200  CCNTINUE
    GO TO 330
210  DO 220 I=1,NS
    DO 220 J=1,NS
220  RM(I+MH,J)=0.0
    CALL READAY (NO,AY)
    DO 240 I=1,NO
    DO 240 J=1,NS
    DDE=0. DO
    DO 230 K=1,NO
230  DDE=DDD+AY(I,K)*EC(K,J)
240  AA(I,J)=DDD
    WRITE (6,1460)
    DO 250 I=1,NO
250  WRITE (6,1390) (AY(I,J),J=1,NC)
    DC 260 I=1,NS
    DO 260 J=1,NS
    DO 260 K=1,NO
260  RM(I+MH,J)=RM(I+MH,J)+AA(K,I)*HO(K,J)
270  IF (ISET.EQ.1) GO TO 280
    CALL REALG (NS,NC,ISAG,G)
280  CONTINUE
    IF (IOL.EQ.3) GO TO 290
    CALL REAFB (NC,E)
290  WRITE (6,1400)
    DO 300 I=1,NS
300  WRITE (6,1390) (G(I,J),J=1,NC)
    IF (IM.NE.1) GC TC 310
    CALL ACDE (WNORMI,G,EM,NS,NS,NC,0)
310  CONTINUE

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      IF (IOL.EQ.3) GO TO 340
      WRITE (6,1410)
      DO 320 I=1,NC
      WRITE (6,1390) (B(I,J),J=1,NC)
330   IF (ITF1.EQ.0) GO TO 350
C-----OPEN LOCP TRANSFER FUNCTIONS-----
340   WRITE (6,1500)
      ITFX=1
      CALL TF (NS,NS,NSQ,BA,AA,NC,G,EM,NO,HO,CM,IPDFW,D,BB,CC,CP,WR,WI,C
1WR,CWI,SC,JCF,RES,D1,D2,DDD,EFS,ITF1,ITFX)
350   IF (IOL.NE.3) GO TO 360
      IF (NG.EQ.0) RETURN
      GC TO 600
360   CONTINUE
      IF (IR.EQ.1.OR.IR.EQ.3) GO TO 500
C---CALCULATION OF CCNTRFL GAINS:FORMATION OF CONTROL HAMILTONIAN-----
C
C      [  F      -GM*EI*GMT  ]
C      [  -A      -FT      ]
C
C      *** F AND FT ARE THE OPEN LOOP
C      DYNAMICS MATRIX AND TRANSPOSE
C      *** EI IS NCXNC CONTROL WEIGHTING
C      MATRIX
C      *** A IS THE NSXNS STATE WEIGHTING
C      MATRIX
C      *** GM IS THE NSXNC CONTROL
C      DISTRIBUTION MATRIX
C-----
      DO 370 I=1,NC
      DO 370 J=1,MH
370   PRO(I,J)=G(J,I)/B(I,I)
      DO 380 I=1,MH
      DO 380 J=1,MH
      RM(I,J+MH)=0.D0
      DO 380 K=1,NC
380   RM(I,J+MH)=RM(I,J+MH)-G(I,K)*PRO(K,J)
C-----2N*2N HAMILTONIAN MATRIX-----
C-----DIAGONAL BLOCKS---M11 AND M22-----
      DO 390 I=1,MH
      DO 390 J=1,MH
      RM(I,J)=BA(I,J)
      RM(I+MH,J+MH)=-EA(J,I)
C-----M21 BLOCK-----
390   RM(I+MH,J)=-RM(I+MH,J)
C-----M12 BLOCK IS DEFINED IN LINE 430 ABOVE-----
400   CONTINUE
      IF (IDEBUG.EQ.0) GO TO 410
      WRITE (6,1510)
      CALL RAPRNT (M,M,M,9,RM,4,'(9(1X,1PD13.6))')
410   CALL BALANC (M,M,RM,LOW,THIGH,D1)
      CALL ORTHES (M,M,LOW,THIGH,RM,D2)
      CALL ORTBAN (M,M,LOW,THIGH,RM,D2,X)
      CALL HQR2 (M,M,LOW,THIGH,RM,WR,WI,X,IERR)
      IF (IERR.NE.0) CALL BEXIT (M,RH,IERR)
      CALL BALBAK (M,M,LOW,THIGH,D1,M,X)
C-----DEBUG DIAGNOSTICS ON EULER-LAGRANGE EQUATIONS-----
      IF (IDEBUG.EQ.0) GO TO 430
      WRITE (6,1520)
      DO 420 I=1,M
420   WRITE (6,1530) WR(I),WI(I)
      WRITE (6,1540)
      CALL RAPRNT (M,M,M,9,X,4,'(9(1X,1PD13.6))')
430   CONTINUE
      IF (IDSTAB.EQ.1) GO TO 440
      IF (NOB.EQ.0) WRITE (6,1550)
      IF (NOB.NE.0) WRITE (6,1560)
440   IF (NOB.NE.0) GO TO 750
      CALL RGAIN (M,NS,NC,NOB,WR,WI,X,GM,W11,EM,W21,D1,CWR,CWI,SC,MHS,D2
1)
C-----CHECK EIGENVECTORS-----
      IF (IDEBUG.EQ.0) GO TO 450
      WRITE (6,1570)
      CALL RAPRNT (NS,NS,NS,9,SC,4,'(9(1X,1PD13.6))')
450   CONTINUE
C-----RESET FLAG AND F MATRIX FOR ITERATIVE DESTABILIZATION CASE-----
      IF (IDSTAB.EQ.0) GO TO 470
      DO 460 I=1,NS

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460  BA(I,I)=EA(I,I)-DESTAB(I)
      IR=1
470  CCNTINUE
C-----CALCULATION OF FEEDBACK GAIN-----
C-----FEEDBACK GAINS--> U = -(RINVERSE)*GT*GN -----
C-----CALCULATE GT-----
      DO 490 I=1,NC
      DO 490 J=1,NS
      FRC(I,J)=0.0
      DO 480 K=1,MH
480   FRC(I,J)=FRC(I,J)+G(K,I)*GN(K,J)
490   FBGC(I,J)=-FRC(I,J)/B(I,I)
      IF (IDSTAB.EQ.1) GO TO 500
C-----NORMALIZE AND PRINT OPT. REG. CLOSED LOOP EIGENSYSTEM-----
      IWRITE=2
      CALL CNOEM (CWR,CWI,SC,NS,IWRITE,NSQ,DDD,D1,D2,WNORM,WNORMI,FBGC,
1AA,NC,NS)
C-----THE OPTIMUM FEEDBACK CONTROL GAINS-----
500   WRITE (6,1580)
      DC 510 I=1,NC
510   WRITE (6,1590) (FBGC(I,J),J=1,NS)
C-----COMPUTE MODAL C MATRIX OPEN LOOP U-INVERSE SAVED IN WNORMI -----
      IF (IM.NE.1) GO TO 530
C-----
C IN COMPUTING MODAL C BECCOMPUTE U OPEN LOOP SINCE WNORM USED TO STORE
C U & U-INV FOR CLOSED LOOP SYSTEMS; WNORMI USED TO SAVE U-INV OPEN LCCE
C-----
      DC 520 I=1,NS
      DO 520 J=1,NS
520   WNORM(I,J)=WNCFMI(I,J)
      CALL MINV (NSQ,WNORM,NS,DDD,D1,D2)
      CALL MODE (WNORM,FBGC,AA,NS,NC,NS,3)
530   CONTINUE
C-----THE CLOSED LOOP DYNAMICS MATRIX-----
      DO 550 I=1,NS
      DO 550 J=1,NS
      SUM=0.0
      DO 540 K=1,NC
540   SUM=SUM+G(I,K)*FBGC(K,J)
550   ACL(I,J)=EA(I,J)+SUM
      WRITE (6,1600)
      CALL RAPANT (MH,MH,MH,5,ACL,4,'(5(1X,1PD13.6))')
      IF (IR.NE.1.AND.IR.NE.3) GO TO 590
      DO 560 I=1,NS
      DO 560 J=1,NS
560   GN(I,J)=ACL(I,J)
      CALL BALANC (NS,NS,GN,LOW,IHIGH,D1)
      CALL ORTHES (NS,NS,ICW,IHIGH,GN,D2)
      CALL ORTEAM (NS,NS,LOW,IHIGH,GN,D2,SC)
      CALL HQR2 (NS,NS,ICW,IHIGH,GN,CWR,CWI,SC,IERR)
      IF (IERR.NE.0) CALL EREXIT (NS,3W,IERR)
      CALL BALBAK (NS,NS,LOW,IHIGH,D1,NS,SC)
C-----NORMALIZE AND PRINT CLOSED LOOP SUBOPT. REG. EIGENSYSTEM-----
      IWRITE=3
      CALL CNOEM (CWR,CWI,SC,NS,IWRITE,NSQ,DDD,D1,D2,WNORM,WNORMI,FBGC,
1AA,NC,NS)
      DO 570 I=1,NS
      IF (CWR(I).LT.0.0) GO TO 570
      WRITE (5,1610)
      RETURN
570   CONTINUE
      IF (IQ.NE.1) GO TO 590
      DO 580 I=1,NS
      DO 580 J=1,NS
580   W11(I,J)=SC(I,J)
      CALL MINV (NSQ,W11,NS,DDD,D1,D2)
590   NOB=NO
      IF (NG.EQ.0) RETURN
      IF (ISET.EQ.1) GO TO 610
      CALL REALG2 (NS,NG,IGAM,GAM)
610   CONTINUE
      IF (IOL.EQ.3) GO TO 620
      CALL READC (NG,Q)
620   WRITE (6,1420)
      DO 630 I=1,NS
630   WRITE (6,1590) (GAM(I,J),J=1,NG)

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```

IF (IM.NE.1) GO TC 640
CALL MODE (WNCMI,GAM,AA,NS,NS,NG,1)
CONTINUE
IF (IOL.EQ.3) RETURN
WRITE (6,1430)
DO 650 I=1,NG
650 WRITE (6,1390) (Q(I,J),J=1,NG)
IF ((I.Q.EQ.O).AND.(NG.EQ.O)) GC TO 1260
DO 660 I=1,NG
DO 660 J=1,NS
PRC(I,J)=O.DO
DO 660 K=1,NG
660 PRC(I,J)=ERO(I,J)+Q(I,K)*GAM(J,K)
DO 670 I=1,NS
DO 670 J=1,NS
CQ(I,J)=C.DO
EO 670 K=1,NG
670 CQ(I,J)=CQ(I,J)-GAM(I,K)*PRO(K,J)
IF (IREG.EQ.1) GO TO 690
C---CALCULATION OF FILTER GAINS:FORMATION OF ESTIMATION HAMILTONIAN-----
CC
CC      F          -GM*Q*GMT
CC      [-----]
CC      -HOT*RIN*HO          -FT
CC
CC      ***F AND FT ARE SAME AS FOR
CC      **CONTROL HAMILTONIAN
CC      ***Q IS NGXNG STATE DISTURBANCE
CC      RCOVARIANCE
CC      ***R IS NOXNO MEASUREMENT NOISE
CC      RCOVARIANCE
CC      ***HC IS NOXNS MEASUREMENT MATRIX=
CC      ***GM IS NSXNG STATE DISTURBANCE=
CC      DISTRIBUTION MATRIX
C-----
CALL READR (NO,RC)
WRITE (6,1450)
DO 680 I=1,NO
680 WRITE (6,1390) (RC(I,J),J=1,NC)
690 IF (ITF2.EQ.0) GO TO 700
C-----NOISE TRANSFER FUNCTIONS-----
WRITE (6,1620)
ITFX=2
IZERO=0
CALL TF (NS,NS,NSC,ACL,AA,NG,GAM,BM,NO,HC,CM,IZERO,D,BB,CC,CP,WR,
1WI,CWR,CWI,SC,JCF,RES,D1,D2,DEL,EPS,ITF2,ITFX)
IF (IREG.EQ.1) RETURN
CONTINUE
IF (IREG.EQ.1) GO TO 930
IF (IR.LT.2) GC TC 710
CALL READR (NS,NC,PBGE)
GO TO 810
710 CCNTINUE
C-----THE MEASUREMENT MATRIX (HOT*RIN*HO==>SC-----
DO 720 I=1,NO
DO 720 J=1,MH
720 PRC(I,J)=BO(I,J)/RC(I,I)
DO 730 I=1,MH
DO 730 J=1,MH
RM(I+IH,J)=O.DO
DC 730 K=1,NO
730 RM(I+IH,J)=RM(I+MH,J)-HO(K,I)*PRO(K,J)
C-----GM*Q*GMT==>C-----
DO 740 I=1,NS
DO 740 J=1,NS
RM(I,J)=EA(I,J)
RM(I+MH,J+MH)=-EA(J,I)
740 RM(I,J+NS)=CQ(I,J)
GO TO 400
C-GO BACK TO 400 TO SET UP THE FILTER HAMILTONIAN: CALC.THE FILTER GAINS
750 CALL AGAIN (M,NS,NC,NOB,WR,WI,X,GN,GM,RM,*21,D1,CR,CI,PRO,MHS,D2)
C-----CHECK EIGENVECTORS-----
IF (IDEBUG.EQ.0) GO TO 760
WRITE (6,1570)
CALL RAPENT (NS,NS,NS,9,PRO,4,'(9(1X,1PD13.6))')
760 CONTINUE
IF (IDSTAE.EQ.1) GO TO 770
C-----NORMALIZE AND PRINT OPT. ESTIMATOR EIGENSYSTEM-----
IWRITE=4
CALL CNORM (CR,CI,PRC,NS,IWRITE,NSQ,EDD,D1,D2,NORM,NORMI,HO,AA,

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```

***F AND FT ARE SAME AS FOR          =
CCNTFOL HAMILTONIAN                 =
***Q IS NGKG STATE DISTURBANCE      =
RCOVARIANCE                          =
***R IS NOHO MEASUREMENT NOISE       =
RCOVARIANCE                          =
***HC IS NOHS MEASUREMENT MATRIX     =
***GM IS NSXG STATE DISTURBANCE     =
DISTRIBUTION MATRIX                  =

```



```

1NO,NS)
770 DO 780 I=1,MH
DO 780 J=1,NO
780 FFC(I,J)=+HO(J,I)/RC(J,J)
DO 790 I=1,MH
DO 790 J=1,NO
FBGE(I,J)=0.DO
DO 790 K=1,MH
790 FBGE(I,J)=FBGE(I,J)+GN(I,K)*FFC(K,J)
IF (IDSTAB.EQ. 1) GO TO 810
WRITE (6,1670)
CALL RAPRNT (MH,4H,MH,5,GN,4,'(5(1X,1PD13.6))')
WRITE (6,1680)
DO 800 I=1,MH
800 X(I,I)=DSORT(GN(I,I))
WRITE (6,1690) (X(I,I),I=1,MH)
810 WRITE (6,1630)
DO 820 I=1,MH
820 WRITE (6,1640) (FBGE(I,J),J=1,NO)
C-----COMPUTE MODAL K MATRIX OPEN LOOP U-INV SAVED IN WNORMI -----
IF (IM.NE. 1) GO TO 830
CALL MCDE (WNORMI,FBGE,AA,MH,MH,NO,4)
830 CONTINUE
C-----RESET FLAG AND F MATRIX FOR ITERATIVE DESTABILIZATION CASE-----
IF (IDSTAB.EQ. 0) GO TO 850
DO 840 I=1,NS
DO 840 J=1,NS
840 BA(I,J)=EA(I,J)-DSTORE(I,J)
IR=2
850 CONTINUE
DO 870 I=1,NS
DO 870 J=1,NS
SUM=0.0
DO 860 K=1,NO
SUM=SUM+FBGE(I,K)*HC(K,J)
870 FFC(I,J)=EA(I,J)-SUM
WRITE (6,1650)
CALL RAPRNT (NS,NS,NS,5,PRO,4,'(5(1X,1PD13.6))')
IF (IR.LT. 2) GO TO 890
CALL BALANC (NS,NS,PRO,LOW,IHIGH,D1)
CALL ORTHES (NS,NS,LOW,IHIGH,PRO,D2)
CALL ORTRAN (NS,NS,LOW,IHIGH,PRO,D2,GM)
CALL HCR2 (NS,NS,LOW,IHIGH,PRO,CR,CI,GM,IERR)
IF (IERR.NE. 0) CALL EREXIT (NS,PRO,IERR)
CALL BALPAK (NS,NS,LOW,IHIGH,D1,NS,GM)
WRITE (6,1560)
C-----NORMALIZE AND PRINT SUBOPT. ESTIMATOR EIGENSYSTEM-----
IWRITE=5
CALL CNORM (CR,CI,GM,NS,IWRITE,NSQ,DDD,D1,D2,WNORM,WNORMI,HO,AA,
1NC,NS)
DO 880 I=1,NS
IF (CR(I).LT.0.0) GO TO 880
WRITE (5,1660)
RETURN
880 CONTINUE
GO TO 900
890 IF (ID.EC.0) GO TO 1260
900 DO 910 I=1,NO
DO 910 J=1,MH
FFC(I,J)=0.DO
DO 910 K=1,NO
910 FFC(I,J)=PRO(I,J)+RC(I,K)*FBGE(J,K)
DO 920 I=1,MH
DO 920 J=1,MH
CQ(I,J)=C.DO
DO 920 K=1,NO
920 CQ(I,J)=CQ(I,J)-FBGE(I,K)*PRO(K,J)
930 CONTINUE
C-----THE RMS STATE AND CONTROL RESPONSES-----
IR=IR+1
GO TO (1C90,1C90,94C,940), IR
940 DO 950 I=1,NS
DO 950 J=1,NG
X(I,J)=0.0
DO 950 K=1,NG
950 X(I,J)=X(I,J)+GAM(I,K)*Q(K,J)

```



```

DO 970 I=1,NS
DO 970 J=1,NS
SUM=0.0
DO 960 K=1,NG
960 SUM=SUM-X(I,K)*GAM(J,K)
PRO(I,J)=SUM+CQ(I,J)
FRC(J,I)=PRO(I,J)
CQ(I,J)=SUM
CQ(J,I)=SUM
W21(I,J)=GM(I,J)
970 W21(J,I)=GM(J,I)
CALL MINV (NSC,W21,NS,DDD,D1,D2)
CALL SCOV (NS,GM,W21,CR,CI,NS,GM,W21,CR,CI,PRO,GN)
WRITE (6,1670)
CALL RASANT (MH,MH,MH,5,GN,4,'(5(1X,1FD13.0))')
WRITE (6,1680)
980 DO 980 I=1,MH
X(I,I)=DSCAT(GN(I,I))
WRITE (6,1690) (X(I,I),I=1,MH)
IF (NC.EQ.0) GC TC 1260
DO 1000 I=1,NC
DO 1000 J=1,NS
SUM=0.0
DO 990 K=1,NS
990 SUM=SUM+FEGC(I,K)*GN(K,J)
1000 X(I,J)=SUM
DO 1020 I=1,NS
DO 1020 J=1,NS
SUM=0.0
IF (NC.EQ.0) GC TC 1020
DO 1010 K=1,NC
1010 SUM=SUM+G(I,K)*X(K,J)
1020 PRO(I,J)=CQ(I,J)+SUM
CALL SCOV (NS,SC,W11,CWR,CWI,NS,GM,W21,CR,CI,PRO,BA)
IF (NC.EQ.0) GC TC 1040
DO 1030 I=1,NC
DO 1030 J=1,NS
W21(I,J)=C.0
DO 1030 K=1,NS
1030 W21(I,J)=W21(I,J)+FBGC(I,K)*BA(J,K)
1040 DO 1060 I=1,NS
DO 1060 J=1,NS
SUM=0.0
IF (NC.EQ.0) GC TC 1060
DO 1050 K=1,NC
1050 SUM=SUM+G(I,K)*W21(K,J)
1060 FRC(I,J)=SUM
DO 1070 I=1,NS
DO 1070 J=1,NS
FRC(I,J)=FRC(I,J)+CQ(I,J)+PRO(J,I)
1070 PRO(J,I)=FRC(I,J)
CALL SCOV (NS,SC,W11,CWR,CWI,NS,SC,W11,CWR,CWI,PRO,CQ)
DO 1080 I=1,NS
DO 1080 J=1,NS
GM(I,J)=CQ(I,J)-BA(I,J)-BA(J,I)+GN(I,J)
1080 GM(J,I)=GM(I,J)
GO TO 1100
1090 CALL SCOV (NS,SC,W11,CWR,CWI,NS,SC,W11,CWR,CWI,CQ,GM)
1100 IF (NC.EQ.0) GC TC 1150
DO 1120 I=1,NS
DO 1120 J=1,NC
PRO(I,J)=C.0
DO 1110 K=1,NS
1110 PRO(I,J)=PRO(I,J)+GM(I,K)*FBGC(J,K)
1120 CONTINUE
DO 1140 I=1,NC
DO 1140 J=1,NC
SC(I,J)=C.0
DO 1130 K=1,NS
1130 SC(I,J)=SC(I,J)+FEGC(I,K)*PRO(K,J)
1140 CONTINUE
1150 IF (IREG.EQ.0) GO TO 1170
DO 1160 I=1,NS
DO 1160 J=1,NS
1160 CQ(I,J)=GM(I,J)
GO TO 1190

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117C WRITE (6,1700)
    CALL RAPANT (ME,ME,ME,5,GM,4,'(5(1X,1PD13.6))')
    IF (IR.GT.2) GO TO 1190
    DO 1180 I=1,MH
    DC 1180 J=1,MH
1180 CQ(I,J)=GN(I,J)+GE(I,J)
1190 CONTINUE
    WRITE (6,1710)
    CALL RAPANT (ME,ME,ME,5,CQ,4,'(5(1X,1PD13.6))')
    IF (NC.EQ.0) GO TO 1210
    WRITE (6,1720)
    DO 1200 I=1,NC
1200 WRITE (6,1730) (SC(I,J),J=1,NC)
1210 DO 1220 I=1,NS
122C CQ(I,I)=DSORT(CQ(I,I))
    IF (NC.EQ.0) GO TO 1240
    DO 1230 I=1,NC
1230 SC(I,I)=DSORT(SC(I,I))
124C WRITE (6,1740)
    DO 1250 I=1,NS
    IF (I.LE.NC) WRITE (6,1750) CQ(I,I),SC(I,I)
    IF (I.GT.NC) WRITE (6,1750) CQ(I,I)
1250 CONTINUE
1260 IF (ITF3.EQ.0) GO TO 1290
C-----FORM COMPENSATOR FROM MEAS TC INPUT AND COMPUTE TF-----
    DO 1280 I=1,NS
    DO 1280 J=1,NS
    SUM=0.0
    DO 1270 K=1,NC
1270 SUM=SUM+FEGE(I,K)*HC(K,J)
1280 CQ(I,J)=ACL(I,J)-SUM
    WRITE (6,1760)
    ITFX=3
    IZERO=0
    CALL TF (NS,NS,NSC,CQ,AA,NO,FEGE,SM,NC,FBGC,CM,IZERO,D,BB,CC,CP,
1    WR,WI,CWR,CWI,SC,JCF,RES,D1,D2,DDD,EFS,ITF3,ITFX)
1290 CONTINUE
C-----COMPUTE PSD FUNCTIONS OF THE CONTROLLED SYSTEM-----
    IF (IPSD.EQ.0) GO TO 1310
    IF (IYU.LT.3) GO TO 1300
    CALL PSDCAL (M,NS,RM,X,NC,GW,GV,FBGC,NO,HY,HU,HO,FBGE,NG,
1    GAM,ACL,BA,WR,WI,D1,D2,JCF,RES,C,RC,BE,CC,1,IPSD,INORM)
    CALL PSDCAL (M,NS,RM,X,NC,GW,GV,FBGC,NO,HY,HY,HO,FBGE,NG,
1    GAM,ACL,BA,WR,WI,D1,D2,JCF,RES,C,RC,BE,CC,2,IPSD,INORM)
    GO TO 1310
1300 CALL PSDCAL (M,NS,RM,X,NC,GW,GV,FBGC,NO,HY,HU,HO,FBGE,NG,
1    GAM,ACL,BA,WR,WI,D1,D2,JCF,RES,C,RC,BE,CC,IYU,IPSD,INORM)
1310 IF (ISS.EQ.0) RETURN
    IF (NC.NE.0) GO TO 1330
    DO 1320 I=1,NS
    DO 1320 J=1,NS
132C ACL(I,J)=BA(I,J)
1330 CONTINUE
    CALL MINV (NSQ,ACL,NS,DDD,D1,D2)
    CALL REACH (NG,WR)
    WRITE (6,1770) (WR(I),I=1,NG)
    WRITE (6,1780)
    DO 1340 I=1,NS
    WI(I)=0.0
    DO 1340 J=1,NG
1340 WI(I)=WI(I)+GAM(I,J)*WR(J)
    DO 1360 I=1,NS
    CR(I)=0.0
    DO 1350 J=1,NS
1350 CR(I)=CR(I)-ACL(I,J)*WI(J)
1360 WRITE (6,1390) CR(I)
    DO 1370 I=1,NC
    CI(I)=0.0
    DO 1370 J=1,NS
1370 CI(I)=CI(I)+FBGC(I,J)*CR(J)
    WRITE (6,1790) (CI(I),I=1,NC)
    RETURN
C-----
C670 PCBMAT (2X,1PD14.6,/,2X,6D14.6)
1380 FORMAT (/,5X,45HCEEN LOOF DYNAMICS MATRIX.....F...//)
1390 PCBMAT (10(2X,0PD11.4))

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1400 FORMAT (//,5X,45HIRE CONTROL DISTRIBUTION MATRIX.....G.,//)
1410 FORMAT (//,5X,45HIRE CONTROL CCST MATRIX.....B.,//)
1420 FORMAT (//,5X,45HIREPROCESS NOISE DISTRIBUTION MATRIX.....GAMMA.,//)
1430 FORMAT (//,5X,45HIREPOWER SPECTRAL DENSITY - PROCESS NOISE.....C.,//)
1440 FORMAT (//,5X,45HIREMEASUREMENT SCALING MATRIX.....H.,//)
1450 FORMAT (//,5X,45HIREPOWER SPECTRAL DENSITY-MEASUREMENT NOISE.....R.,//)
1460 FORMAT (//,5X,45HIRECUTOUT CCST MATRIX.....A.,//)
1470 FORMAT (//,5X,45HIREMEASUREMENT FEEDTHROUGH MATRIX.....D.,//)
1480 FORMAT (//,25X,28H....DESTABILIZATION CASE.....//,10X,39HTHE FOLLOW
1WING VALUES WILL BE ADDED DOWN,//,10X,49HTHE DIAGONAL OF THE "F" MA
2TRIX TO DESTABILIZE IT.,//,10X,41HOPTIMAL GAINS FOR THE DESTABILIZE
3D SYSTEM,//,10X,39HARE THEN USED AS FIXED SUBOPTIMAL GAINS,//,10X,28
4HFOR THE SYSTEM CALCULATIONS,//)
1490 FORMAT (//,43H PROGRAM TERMINATING DUE TO UNSTABLE SYSTEM)
1500 FORMAT (//,2X,31HOPEN LOOP TRANSFER FUNCTIONS...)//)
1510 FORMAT (//,5X,32H EULER-LAGRANGE SYSTEM MATRIX...)//)
1520 FORMAT (//,1X,43HEIGENVALUES AND EIGENVECTORS OF THE 2N X 2N,//,2X,
145HEULER-LAGRANGE SYSTEM AFTER HQR2.....)//)
1530 FORMAT (1X,1P2E13.6)
1540 FORMAT (1X)
1550 FORMAT (//,2X,41HEIGENSYSTEM OF OPTIMAL REGULATOR.....)//)
1560 FORMAT (//,2X,41HEIGENSYSTEM OF OPTIMAL ESTIMATOR.....)//)
1570 FORMAT (//,5X,39H EIGENVECTORS FROM RGAIN PRIOR TO CFORM,//)
1580 FORMAT (//,1X,57HTHE OPTIMAL FEEDBACK GAIN CONTROL MATRIX...C=BINV
1*GT*S...//)
1590 FORMAT (1C(2X,1PD11.4))
1600 FORMAT (//,2X,45HTHE CLOSED LCCF DYNAMICS MATRIX .....F-G*C.,//)
1610 FORMAT (//,60H PROGRAM TERMINATING DUE TO UNSTABLE CLOSED LOOP
1 SYSTEM)
1620 FORMAT (//,2X,61HNOISE TRANSFER FUNCIONS ,32HTHROUGH THE CLOSED L
1OOP SYSTEM.,//)
1630 FORMAT (//,5X,45HIFILTER STEADY STATE GAINS.....K.,//)
1640 FORMAT (1X,2X,1P6D14.6)
1650 FORMAT (//,1X,43HTHE CLOSED LCCF FILTER DYNAMICS MATRIX IS.,//)
1660 FORMAT (//,43H PROGRAM TERMINATING DUE TO UNSTABLE FILTER)
1670 FORMAT (//,5X,45HTHE COVARIANCE OF THE ESTIMATION ERROR.....P.,//)
1680 FORMAT (//,5X,45HENS VALUES OF THE ESTIMATION ERROR.....//)
1690 FORMAT ((5(1X,1PD13.6)))
1700 FORMAT (//,5X,45HTHE COVARIANCE OF THE ESTIMATE.....XHAT.,//)
1710 FORMAT (//,5X,45HTHE STATE COVARIANCE MATRIX.....X=XHAT + P.,//)
1720 FORMAT (//,5X,45HTHE CONTROL COVARIANCE.....U=C*XHAT*CT.,//)
1730 FORMAT (1P6D14.6)
1740 FORMAT (//,2X,18HSTATE RMS RESPONSE,20X,20HCONTROL RMS RESPONSE,/)
1750 FORMAT (1X,1PD15.7,25X,D15.7)
1760 FORMAT (//,5X,50HCCFENSATOR TRANSFER FUNCTIONS FROM MEAS. TO INPU
1T,//,5X,52H.....U/Z = -C*(SI-F+G*C+K*H) INV*K.,//)
1770 FORMAT (//,2X,46HSTEADY DISTUREANCE VECTOR.....h.,//)
1780 FORMAT (//,5X,45HSTEADY STATE VALUES OF STATE VAR. ARE.,//)
1790 FORMAT (//,5X,47HSTEADY STATE CONTROL IS .....//)
1/10(1X,1PD12.4))
1800 FORMAT (//,5X,49HENTER THE MAGNITUDE OF THE DESTABILIZATION VECTOR
1,//,8X,47HTO BE ADDED DOWN THE DIAGONAL OF THE "F"-MATRIX,//,8X,18HT
20 DESTABILIZE IT.,//)
ENC

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C=====
SUBROUTINE RAPENT (NMAX,M,N,L,A,IDIM,FMT)
REAL*8 A(NMAX,N)
DIMENSION FMT(IDIM)
NU=L
DO 20 NL=1,N,L
IF (NU.GT.N) NU=N
DC 10 I=1,N
10 WRITE (6,FMT) (A(I,J),J=NL,NU)
20 NU=NU+L
RETURN
30 FORMAT (1X)
END

```



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C=====
SUBROUTINE RGAIN (M,NS,NC,NCB,WR,WI,VF,GN,W11,TCB,W21,LT,C,CI,CT,M
1HS,MT)
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
DIMENSION WR(M),WI(M),VF(M,M),GN(NS,NS)
DIMENSION W11(NS,NS),TCB(M,M),W21(NS,NS),LT(NS),MT(NS)
DIMENSION C(NS),CI(NS),CT(NS,NS)
K=1
KP=1
KN=1
NRZEV=0
NCEZEV=0
10 IF (K.GT.M) GO TO 210
C-----
C CHECK FOR SIGVAL AT OR NEAR J-OMEGA AXIS TO INCLUDE IN E-L EIGSYS
C TURN FIRST ONE POSITIVE AND SECOND ONE NEGATIVE
C-----
EIGVR=LAES(WR(K))
IF (EIGVR.GE.1D-10) GO TO 60
IF (WI(K)) 40,2C,40
20 NRZEV=NRZEV+1
IF (NRZEV.GT.1) GO TO 30
WR(K)=EIGVR
GO TO 80
30 WR(K)=-EIGVR
WRITE (6,290)
GO TO 150
40 NCEZEV=NCEZEV+1
IF (NCEZEV.GT.1) GO TO 50
WR(K)=EIGVR
WR(K+1)=EIGVR
GO TO 110
50 WR(K)=-EIGVR
WR(K+1)=-EIGVR
WRITE (6,300)
GO TO 180
60 IF (WR(K)) 140,7C,7C
70 IF (WI(K)) 110,8C,110
C-----EIGENVECTOR FOR REAL EIGENVALUE, POSITIVE-----
80 IF (NOB.EC.0) GO TO 100
DO 90 J=1,M
TCB(J,KP)=VF(J,K)
90 KP=KP+1
K=K+1
GO TO 10
C-----EIGENVECTOR FOR COMPLEX EIGENVALUE, POSITIVE REAL PART-----
110 IF (NOB.EC.0) GO TO 130
DO 120 J=1,M
FR=VF(J,K)
FI=-VF(J,K+1)
TCB(J,KP)=FR+FI
120 TCB(J,KP+1)=FR-FI
130 KP=KP+2
K=K+2
GO TO 10
140 IF (WI(K)) 130,150,180
C-----EIGENVECTOR FOR REAL EIGENVALUE, NEGATIVE REAL PART-----
150 C(KN)=WR(K)
CI(KN)=WI(K)
IF (NOB.NE.0) GO TO 170
KNS=KN+NS
DO 160 J=1,M
160 TCB(J,KNS)=VF(J,K)
KN=KN+1
170 K=K+1
GO TO 10
C-----EIGENVECTOR FOR COMPLEX EIGENVALUE, NEGATIVE REAL PART-----
180 RE=WR(K)
RI=WI(K)
C(KN)=RE
C(KN+1)=RI
CI(KN)=RI
CI(KN+1)=-RI
IF (NOB.NE.0) GO TO 200
KNS=KN+NS
DO 190 J=1,M

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      FR=VF(J,K)
      FI=-VF(J,K+1)
      TCB(J,KNS)=FR+FI
190    TCB(J,KNS+1)=FR-FI
200    KN=KN+2
      K=K+2
      GO TO 10
210    CONTINUE
      IF (NOB.NE.0) GO TO 240
C-----FORMATION OF W11-----
      DO 220 I=1,NS
      DO 220 J=1,NS
220    W11(I,J)=TCB(I,J+NS)
      CT(I,J)=W11(I,J)
C-----FORMATION OF W21-----
      DO 230 I=1,NS
      DO 230 J=1,NS
230    W21(I,J)=TCB(I+NS,J+NS)
240    IF (NOB.EQ.0) GO TO 260
      DO 250 I=1,NS
      DO 250 J=1,NS
250    W21(I,J)=-TCB(I,J)
      W11(I,J)=TCB(I+NS,J)
260    CONTINUE
C-----INVERT W11-----
      NSQ=NS*NS
      CALL MINV (NSQ,W11,NS,DETC,LT,MT)
C-----CALCULATE THE GAIN MATRIX-----
      DO 270 IL=1,NS
      DO 270 JL=1,NS
      GN(IL,JL)=0.DO
      DO 270 KL=1,NS
270    GN(IL,JL)=GN(IL,JL)+W21(IL,KL)*W11(KL,JL)
      IF (NOB.EQ.0) RETURN
      DO 280 I=1,NS
      DO 280 J=1,NS
280    CT(I,J)=W11(J,I)
      RETURN
C-----
290    FORMAT (1X,51H EULER-LAGRANGE EQUATIONS HAVE A REAL EIGENVALUE AT,
114H OR NEAR ZERO./)
300    FORMAT (1X,49H EULER-LAGRANGE EQUATIONS HAVE A COMPLEX PAIR OF ,40
1HEIGENVALUES AT OR NEAR THE J-OMEGA AXIS.)
      END

```



```

C=====
SUBROUTINE MINV (NSQ,A,N,C,L,M)
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
DIMENSION A(NSQ),I(N),M(N)
DOUBLE PRECISION A,C,BIGA,HOLD
N=N*N
D=1.0DD0
NK=-N
DO 180 K=1,N
NK=NK+N
L(K)=K
M(K)=K
KK=NK+K
BIGA=A(KK)
DC 20 J=K,N
IZ=N*(J-1)
DC 20 I=K,N
IJ=IZ+I
IF (DAES(BIGA)-DAES(A(IJ))) 10,20,20
10 BIGA=A(IJ)
L(K)=I
M(K)=J
CONTINUE
C-----INTERCHANGE ROWS-----
J=L(K)
IF (J-K) 50,50,30
30 KI=K-N
DO 40 I=1,N
KI=KI+N
HOLD=-A(KI)
JI=KI-K+J
A(KI)=A(JI)
A(JI)=HOLD
40 C-----INTERCHANGE COLUMNS-----
I=M(K)
IF (I-K) 80,80,60
60 JF=N*(I-1)
DO 70 J=1,N
JK=NK+J
JI=JF+J
HOLD=-A(JK)
A(JK)=A(JI)
A(JI)=HOLD
70 C-----DIVIDE COLUMN BY MINUS PIVOT-----
C----- (VALUE OF PIVOT ELEMENT IS CONTAINED IN BIGA) -----
80 IF (BIGA) 100,90,100
90 D=0.0DD0
RETURN
100 DC 120 I=1,N
IF (I-K) 110,120,110
110 IK=NK+I
A(IK)=A(IK)/(-BIGA)
120 CONTINUE
C-----REDUCE MATRIX-----
DC 150 I=1,N
IK=NK+I
HOLD=A(IK)
IJ=I-N
DC 150 J=1,N
IJ=IJ+N
IF (I-K) 130,150,130
IF (J-K) 140,150,140
130 KJ=IJ-I+K
140 A(IJ)=HOLD*A(KJ)+A(IJ)
150 CONTINUE
C-----DIVIDE ROW BY PIVOT-----
KJ=K-N
DO 170 J=1,N
KJ=KJ+N
IF (J-K) 160,170,160
160 A(KJ)=A(KJ)/BIGA
170 CONTINUE
C-----PRODUCT OF PIVOTS-----
D=D*BIGA
C-----REPLACE PIVOT BY RECIPROCAL-----
A(KK)=(1.0DD0)/BIGA

```



```

180  CONTINUE
C-----FINAL ROW AND COLUMN INTERCHANGE-----
      K=N
190  K=(K-1)
      IF (K) 260,260,200
200  I=L(K)
      IF (I-K) 230,230,210
210  JQ=N*(K-1)
      JR=N*(I-1)
      DO 220 J=1,N
          JK=JQ+J
          HOLD=A(JK)
          JI=JR+J
          A(JK)=-A(JI)
220  A(JI)=HOLD
230  J=M(K)
      IF (J-K) 190,190,240
240  KI=K-N
      DO 250 I=1,N
          KI=KI+N
          HOLD=A(KI)
          JI=KI-K+J
          A(KI)=-A(JI)
250  A(JI)=HOLD
      GO TO 190
260  K=J
      RETURN
      ENC

```



```

C=====
SUBROUTINE SCCV (NL,NL,ALI,VL1,VL2,NR,WR,WRI,VR1,VR2,Q,X)
REAL*8 VL1(NL),VL2(NL),WL(NL,NL),ALI(NL,NL),X(NL,NR),Q(NL,NR),
1 VR1(NR),VR2(NR),WR(NR,NR),WFI(NR,NR)
REAL*8 A,E,C,D,K1,K2,K3,K4
10 DO 20 I=1,NL
DO 20 J=1,NR
X(I,J)=0.
DO 20 II=1,NL
20 X(I,J)=X(I,J)+ALI(I,II)*Q(II,J)
DC 40 I=1,NL
DO 40 J=1,NR
Q(I,J)=0.
DO 30 JJ=1,NR
30 Q(I,J)=Q(I,J)+X(I,JJ)*WFI(J,JJ)
40 CONTINUE
I=1
IF (VL2(I)) 60,110,60
60 J=1
IF (VR2(J)) 80,90,80
70 A=VL1(I)+VR1(J)
80 B=-2.*VL2(I)*VR2(J)
C=A**2+VL2(I)**2+VR2(J)**2
D=C**2-B**2
K1=A*C/D
K2=-(VR2(J)*C+VL2(I)*B)/D
K3=-(VR2(J)*B+VL2(I)*C)/D
K4=-A*B/D
I1=I+1
J1=J+1
X(I,J)=+K1*Q(I,J)+K2*Q(I,J1)+K3*Q(I1,J)+K4*Q(I1,J1)
X(I,J1)=-K2*Q(I,J)+K1*Q(I,J1)-K4*Q(I1,J)+K3*Q(I1,J1)
X(I1,J)=-K3*Q(I,J)-K4*Q(I,J1)+K1*Q(I1,J)+K2*Q(I1,J1)
X(I1,J1)=+K4*Q(I,J)-K3*Q(I,J1)-K2*Q(I1,J)+K1*Q(I1,J1)
J=J+2
GO TO 100
90 A=VR1(J)+VL1(I)
B=A**2+VL2(I)**2
K1=A/B
K2=VL2(I)/B
X(I,J)=K1*Q(I,J)-K2*Q(I+1,J)
X(I+1,J)=K2*Q(I,J)+K1*Q(I+1,J)
J=J+1
100 IF (J.LE.NR) GC TC 70
I=I+2
GO TO 160
110 J=1
IF (VR2(J)) 130,140,130
120 A=VR1(J)+VL1(I)
130 E=A**2+VR2(J)**2
K1=A/B
K2=VR2(J)/B
X(I,J)=K1*Q(I,J)-K2*Q(I,J+1)
X(I,J+1)=K2*Q(I,J)+K1*Q(I,J+1)
J=J+2
GC TO 150
140 X(I,J)=Q(I,J)/(VR1(J)+VL1(I))
J=J+1
150 IF (J.LE.NR) GO TC 120
I=I+1
160 IF (I.LE.NL) GC TC 50
DO 170 I=1,NL
DO 170 J=1,NR
Q(I,J)=0.
DO 170 II=1,NL
170 Q(I,J)=Q(I,J)+WL(I,II)*X(II,J)
DO 190 I=1,NL
DC 190 J=1,NR
X(I,J)=0.
DO 180 JJ=1,NR
180 X(I,J)=X(I,J)+Q(I,JJ)*WR(J,JJ)
190 CCNTINUE
RETURN
END

```



```

C=====
      SUBROUTINE MODE (WNORM,G,GNORM,NS,N1,N2,ICCN)
C
C  WNORM TRANSFORMATION MATRIX U OR U-INV
C  NS    NO. OF STATE
C  NC    NO. OF INPUTS OR OUTPUTS
C  ICON  CONTROL FLAG TO INDICATE WHICH TRANSFORMATION
C        0 = MODAL G
C        1 = MODAL GAMMA
C        2 = MODAL H
C        3 = MODAL C
C        4 = MODAL K
C        5 = CONTROL EIGENVECTOR MATRIX
C        6 = MEASUREMENT EIGENVECTOR MATRIX
C=====
      IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,C-Z)
      DIMENSION WNORM(NS,NS),G(N1,N2),GNORM(N1,N2)
      DO 10 I=1,N1
      DO 10 J=1,N2
10    GNORM(I,J)=0.
      IFCINT=ICCN+1
      GO TO (20,20,90,90,20,90,90), IFCINT
20    DO 30 J=1,N2
      DO 30 I=1,NS
      DO 30 K=1,NS
30    GNORM(I,J)=GNORM(I,J)+WNORM(I,K)*G(K,J)
      GO TO (40,70,90,90,80), IFCINT
40    WRITE (6,170)
50    DO 60 I=1,NS
60    WRITE (6,230) (GNORM(I,J),J=1,N2)
      RETURN
70    WRITE (6,180)
      GO TO 50
80    WRITE (6,240)
      GO TO 50
90    DO 100 J=1,NS
      DO 100 I=1,N1
      DO 100 K=1,NS
100   GNORM(I,J)=GNORM(I,J)+G(I,K)*WNORM(K,J)
      GO TO (110,110,110,120,110,130,140), IFCINT
110   WRITE (6,190)
      GO TO 150
120   WRITE (6,200)
      GO TO 150
130   WRITE (6,210)
      GO TO 150
140   WRITE (6,220)
      DO 150 I=1,N1
150   WRITE (6,230) (GNORM(I,J),J=1,NS)
160   RETURN
C-----
170  FORMAT (///,5X,45HMODAL CONTROL DISTRIBUTION MATRIX.....TI*G.,//)
180  FORMAT (///,5X,5CHMODAL PROCESS NOISE DISTRIBUTION MATRIX...TI*GAE.
1.  //)
190  FORMAT (///,5X,45HMODAL MEASUREMENT SCALING MATRIX...H(BAR)*T.,//)
200  FORMAT (///,5X,45HMODAL MODAL CONTROL GAINS.....C*T.,//)
210  FORMAT (///,5X,45HMODAL CONTROL EIGENVECTOR MATRIX.....C*M.,//)
220  FORMAT (///,5X,45HMODAL MEASUREMENT EIGENVECTOR MATRIX.....H(BAR)*M.,//)
230  FORMAT (1X,(2X,1P6D14.6))
240  FORMAT (///,5X,45HMODAL FILTER STEADY STATE GAINS.....TI*K.,//)
      END

```



```

C=====
SUBROUTINE CNCRM (WZ,WY,VEC,NS,IWRITE,NSQ,DDD,D1,D2,WNORM,WNORMI,H
1C,CM,N1,N2)
C
C      WZ(I)      REAL PART OF I-TH EIGENVALUE      =
C      WY(I)      COMPLEX PART OF I-TH EIGENVALUE   =
C      VEC        MATRIX OF RIGHT EIGENVECTORS STORED IN REAL FORM =
C                FRCM HOR2
C      NS         NO. OF STATES                      =
C      IWRITE     FLAG TO CONTROL FORMATS FOR DIFFERENT EIGENSYS=
C      WNORM      NORMALIZED MATRIX U OF RIGHT EIGENVECTORS STORED =
C                BY COLUMNS IN REAL FORM
C      WNORMI     U-INVERSE 2*CONJUGATE OF LEFT EIGENVECTORS      =
C                STORED BY ROW IN REAL FORM
C      NSQ,DDD,D1,D2 - ARGUMENTS PASSED TO MINV
C=====
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
REAL*8 FIELD,CCMMA,SENCOL,RIGHT,FMT
DIMENSION WZ(NS),WY(NS),VEC(NS,NS),WNORM(NS,NS),WNORMI(NS,NS),STOR
1E(6),D1(NS),D2(NS),FMT(14),HO(N1,N2),CM(N1,N2)
DATA FIELD/5HE12.5/,CCMMA/5H,' ',/,SENCOL/5H,' ',/,RIGHT/1H,' ',/,FMT/
16H(1X,1E,13*1H /,SENCOL/4H,' ':',',/,RIGHT/1H) /,FMT/
C-----NORMALIZE COMPLEX EIGENVECTORS BY LARGEST ELEMENT-----
KK=0
LB=0
LC=0
DO 50 K=1,NS
IF (KK.EC.1) GC TC 40
IF (DABS(WY(K)).LT.1.D-10) GO TO 50
LC=LC+1
EMAX=0.DO
DO 20 I=1,NS
CMCD=VEC(I,K)**2+VEC(I,K+1)**2
IF (CMCD-EMAX) 20,10,10
10 EMAX=CMCD
M=I
20 CONTINUE
VME=VEC(M,K)
VMI=VEC(M,K+1)
DO 30 I=1,NS
VR=VEC(I,K)
VI=VEC(I,K+1)
VECRN=(VR*VMR+VI*VMI)/EMAX
VECRN=(-VR*VMI+VI*VMR)/EMAX
WNORM(I,K)=VECRN
WNORM(I,K+1)=VECRN
30 CONTINUE
KK=1
GO TO 50
40 KK=0
50 CONTINUE
C-----NORMALIZE REAL EIGENVECTORS BY THE TOTAL LENGTH-----
DO 80 K=1,NS
IF (DABS(WY(K)).GE.1.D-10) GO TO 80
LR=LR+1
REMOD=0.DO
DO 60 I=1,NS
REMOD=VEC(I,K)**2+REMOD
60 REMOD=DSQRT(REMOD)
DO 70 I=1,NS
RVEC=VEC(I,K)/REMOD
WNORM(I,K)=RVEC
70 CONTINUE
80 CONTINUE
GO TO (9C,10C,11C,12C,13C), IWRITE
90 WRITE (6,320)
GO TO 140
100 WRITE (6,330)
GO TO 140
110 WRITE (6,340)
GO TO 140
120 WRITE (6,350)

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130 GC TO 140
140 WRITE (6,360)
KK=0
NPRTW=0
NFMTW=1
DO 180 I=1,NS
IF (KK.EQ.1) GC TO 170
IF (DABS(WY(I)).GT.1.D-10) KK=1
C-----PRINT OUT NO MORE THAN 6 WORDS, NOT SEPARATING COMPLEX EIGVAL-----
IF (NPRTW.LT.5.OR.(NFRTW.EQ.5.AND.KK.EQ.0)) GO TO 150
FMT(NFMTW+1)=RIGHT
WRITE (6,FMT) (STCRE(J),J=1,NFRTW)
NPRTW=0
NFMTW=1
150 NPRTW=NPRTW+1
NFMTW=NFMTW+1
IF (KK.EQ.1) GC TO 160
STORE(NPRTW)=WZ(I)
FMT(NFMTW)=FIELD
NFMTW=NFMTW+1
FMT(NFMTW)=SEMCOL
GC TO 180
160 STORE(NPRTW)=WZ(I)
FMT(NFMTW)=FIELD
FMT(NFMTW+1)=CCMMA
STORE(NPRTW+1)=WY(I)
FMT(NFMTW+2)=FIELD
FMT(NFMTW+3)=SEMCCL
NFMTW=NFMTW+3
NFRTW=NPRTW+1
GO TO 180
170 KK=0
180 CONTINUE
FMT(NFMTW)=SEMENC
FMT(NFMTW+1)=RIGHT
WRITE (6,FMT) (STCRE(J),J=1,NFRTW)
IF (IWRITE.EQ.1) GO TO 190
WRITE (6,370)
GC TO 200
190 WRITE (6,380)
200 CALL RAPRNT (NS,NS,NS,6,WNORM,4,'(6 (1X,1PD13.6)) ')
GC TO (230,210,220,220), IWRITE
210 CALL MODE (WNORM,HO,CM,NS,N1,N2,5)
GO TO 230
220 CALL MCDE (WNORM,HO,CM,NS,N1,N2,6)
230 GO TO (240,250,260,270,280), IWRITE
240 WRITE (6,390)
GO TO 290
250 WRITE (6,400)
GO TO 290
260 WRITE (6,410)
GO TO 290
270 WRITE (6,420)
GO TO 290
280 WRITE (6,430)
C-----SAVE U-INVERSE CFEN LOOP IN WNORMI-----
290 IF (IWRITE.GT.1) GC TO 310
DO 300 I=1,NS
DO 300 J=1,NS
300 WNORMI(I,J)=WNCFM(I,J)
CALL MINV (NS,WNCMI,NS,DDD,D1,D2)
CALL RAPRNT (NS,NS,NS,6,WNORMI,4,'(6 (1X,1PD13.6)) ')
RETURN
310 CALL MINV (NS,WNCMI,NS,DDD,D1,D2)
CALL RAPRNT (NS,NS,NS,6,WNORM,4,'(6 (1X,1PD13.6)) ')
RETURN
C-----
320 FORMAT (//1X,42HCFEN LOOP EIGENVALUES.....DET(SI-F).....//)
330 FORMAT (//1X,46HC-LOOP OPTIMAL REG. E-VALUES.....DET(SI-F+G*C).....//)
340 FORMAT (//1X,46HC-LOOP SUBOPT. REG. E-VALUES.....DET(SI-F+G*C).....//)
350 FORMAT (//1X,46HC-LOOP OPTIMAL EST. E-VALUES.....DET(SI-F+K*H).....//)
360 FORMAT (//1X,46HC-LOOP SUBOPT. EST. E-VALUES.....DET(SI-F+K*H).....//)
370 FORMAT (//1X,46HC-LOOP RIGHT EIGENVECTOR MATRIX.....T.....//)
380 FORMAT (//1X,46HC-LOOP RIGHT EIGENVECTOR MATRIX.....M.....//)
390 FORMAT (//1X,46HC-LOOP LEFT EIGENVECTOR MATRIX.....T-INV.....//)
400 FORMAT (//1X,46HC-LOOP OPT. REG. LEFT E-VECTOR MATRIX..M-INV.....//)

```



```

410  FORMAT (//1X,46HC-LOOP SUBOPT-REG. LEFT E-VECTOR MATRIX..M-INV,/)
420  FORMAT (//1X,46HC-LCCP OPT. FILTER LEFT E-VECTOR MATRIX..M-INV,/)
430  FCRMAT (//1X,51HC-LOOP SUBOPT. FILTER LEFT E-VECTOR MATRIX..M-INV.
1    ,/)
    END

```



```

C=====
      SUBROUTINE TPF (N,NM,NSQ,A,AA,M,B,BM,L,C,CM,IPDFW,D,BB,CC,CP,
1      EVR,EVI,PI,PI,SC,JCF,RES,D1,D2,DDD,EPS,ITF,ITFX)
      IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
      DIMENSION A(N,N),AA(N,N),B(N,M),BM(N,M),C(L,N),CM(L,N),D(L,M),BB(N
1      ),CC(N),CF(N),EVR(N),EVI(N),PR(N),PI(N),SC(N,N),JCF(N),RES(N),D1(N
2      ),D2(N)
C--SAVE COMPUTATION ON CL AND CL SYS WITH MODAL WORK DONE IN OPTSYS-----
      IF (ITFX.EQ. 1) GO TO 50
      IF (ITFX.EQ. 2) GO TO 10
      CALL POLES (N,NM,A,AA,M,B,L,C,PR,PI,D1,D2,JCF,SC)
C-----COMPLETE MODAL MATRICES FOR RESIDUES-----
10      DO 20 I=1,N
          DO 20 J=1,N
20      AA(I,J)=SC(I,J)
          DO 30 I=1,L
              DO 30 J=1,M
                  CM(I,J)=C.D0
30      CM(I,J)=CM(I,J)+C(I,K)*AA(K,J)
          CALL MINV (NSQ,AA,N,DDD,D1,D2)
          DO 40 I=1,N
              DO 40 J=1,M
                  BM(I,J)=0.D0
40      BM(I,J)=BM(I,J)+AA(I,K)*B(K,J)
50      CONTINUE
          DO 60 I=1,M
              DO 60 J=1,L
1      IF (ITF.NE. 3) CALL ZEROS (I,J,IPDFW,N,NM,A,AA,M,B,L,C,D,BB,CC,CP
          ,EVR,EVI,D1,D2,EPS)
          IF (ITF.NE. 2) CALL RESID (I,J,N,JCF,M,BM,L,CM,PR,PI,RES,BB,CC,1)
60      CONTINUE
          RETURN
      END

```



```

C=====
SUBROUTINE POLES (N,NM,A,AA,N,E,L,C,EVR,EVI,D1,D2,JCF,SC)
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,C-Z)
DIMENSION A(N,N),AA(N,N),B(N,N),C(L,N),EVR(N),EVI(N),D1(N),D2(N),J
1 C(N),SC(N,N)
DO 10 I=1,N
DO 10 J=1,N
10 AA(I,J)=A(I,J)
CALL BALANC (NM,N,AA,LOW,IHIGH,D1)
CALL ORTHES (NM,N,LOW,IHIGH,AA,D2)
CALL ORTRAN (NM,N,LOW,IHIGH,AA,D2,SC)
CALL HQB2 (NM,N,LOW,IHIGH,AA,EVR,EVI,SC,IERR)
IF (IERR.NE.C) GO TO 30
CALL SLEAK (NM,N,LOW,IHIGH,D1,N,SC)
WRITE (6,40)
DO 20 I=1,N
20 WRITE (6,50) EVR(I),EVI(I)
RETURN
30 WRITE (5,60)
RETURN
C-----
40 FORMAT (///,28H TF DENOMINATOR EIGENVALUES:,//)
50 FORMAT (/2X,3H (F13.6,4H)+J(F13.6,1H))
60 FORMAT (35H FAILURE IN HQB2, CALCULATING POLES)
END

```



```

C=====
SUBROUTINE ZEECS (K1,K2,IFDFW,N,NM,A,AA,M,B,L,C,D,BB,CC,CP,EVR,EVI
1  D1,D2,EPS)
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,C-Z)
DIMENSION A(N,N),AA(N,N),B(N,M),C(L,N),D(L,M),BB(N),CC(N),CP(N),E
1 R(N),EVI(N),D1(N),D2(N)
DOUBLE PRECISION SCL,DABS
DC 10 I=1,N
BB(I)=B(I,K1)
CC(I)=C(K2,I)
DC 10 J=1,M
AA(I,J)=A(I,J)
10 WRITE (6,90) K1,K2
IF (IFDFW.EQ.0) GO TO 20
H=D(K2,K1)
IF (DABS(H).LE.EPS) GO TO 20
JJ=N
GC TO 50
20 NN=N-1
DC 30 I=1,NN
H=SCL(N,BB,CC)
CALL CCOMP (N,NM,AA,CC,CP)
IF (DABS(H).GT.EPS) GO TO 40
30 CONTINUE
H=SCL(N,BB,CC)
WRITE (6,100) H
GO TO 70
40 JJ=N-I
50 WRITE (6,110) JJ,H
CALL ACOMP (N,NM,AA,BB,CC,H)
CALL BALANC (NM,N,AA,LOW,HIGH,D1)
CALL ORTEES (NM,N,LOW,HIGH,AA,D2)
CALL HOR (NM,N,LOW,HIGH,AA,EVR,EVI,IEFF)
IF (IEFF.NE.0) GO TO 80
WRITE (6,120)
DC 50 I=1,N
60 WRITE (6,130) EVR(I),EVI(I)
70 RETURN
80 WRITE (5,140)
RETURN
C=====
90 FORMAT (///,17H IF FOR INPUT NO.,I3,15H AND OUTPUT NO.,I3,1H:)
100 FORMAT (///,31,27HNO FINITE ZEECS. TF GAIN =,E12.4)
110 FORMAT (///,3X,20HORDER OF NUMERATOR =,I3,9H TF GAIN =,E12.4)
120 FORMAT (///,3X,57HNUMERATOR EIGENVALUES (INCLUDING EXTRANEOUS ZERO V
1 ALUES):)
130 FORMAT (/,4X,1H(,F13.6,4H)+J(,F13.6,1H))
140 FORMAT (52H FAILURE IN HOR CALCULATING TRANSFER FUNCTION ZEROS)
END

```



```

C=====
SUBROUTINE ACOMP (N, NM, A, B, C, E)
REAL*8 A(NM, N), B(N), C(N)
DIMENSION A(NM, N), B(N), C(N)
DO 10 I=1, N
DO 10 J=1, NM
10 A(I, J) = A(I, J) - B(I) * C(J) / E
RETURN
END

```



```

C=====
SUBROUTINE CCCMP (N,NM,A,C,CC)
REAL*8 A,C,CC
DIMENSION A(NM,N),C(N),CC(N)
DO 10 I=1,N
  CC(I)=0.
DO 10 J=1,N
  CC(I)=CC(I)+C(J)*A(J,I)
DO 20 I=1,N
  C(I)=CC(I)
RETURN
END

```



```

C=====
FUNCTION SCL (N,B,C)
REAL*8 B,C,SCL
DIMENSION B(N),C(N)
SCL=0.
DO 10 I=1,N
10 SCL=SCL+C(I)*B(I)
RETURN
END

```



```

C=====
      SUBROUTINE RESID (K1,K2,N,JCF,M,BM,L,CM,PS,PI,RES,BB,CC,IPT)
      IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,C-Z)
      DIMENSION JCF(N),BM(N,M),CM(L,N),PR(N),PI(N),RES(N),BB(N),CC(N),PR
1T(4)
      DATA SN/8H*SIN(B*T//,R1/8H          *//,R2/8H*EXP(A*T//,ED/1H)/
      DATA ZE3C/0.D0//,T1/4H*T**//,BLANK/8H          /,CS/8H*COS(B*T//
C-----TEMPORARY MOD TILL JCF IS CALCULATED-----
      DO 10 I=1,N
10      JCF(I)=0
C-----TEMPORARY MOD-----
      IF (IPT.EQ. 1) WRITE (6,170)
      DO 20 I=1,N
      BB(I)=BM(I,K1)
20      CC(I)=CM(K2,I)
C-----LOOP THROUGH THE POLES-----
      I=0
      I=I+1
30      IF (I.GT. N) GO TO 160
      IF (JCF(I).EQ. 1) GO TO 60
      IF (DABS(PI(I)).LT. 1.D-10) GO TO 50
C-----COMPUTE SIMPLE COMPLEX POLE RESIDUES AND PRINT BOTH-----
      RES(I)=CC(I)*BB(I)+CC(I+1)*BB(I+1)
      RES(I+1)=CC(I)*BB(I+1)-CC(I+1)*BB(I)
      IF (IPT.EQ. 0) GO TO 40
      PRT(1)=BLANK
      PRT(2)=R2
      IF (PI(I).EQ. 0.D0) PRT(2)=BLANK
      PRT(3)=CS
      PRT(4)=ED
      WRITE (6,180) PR(I),PI(I),RES(I),(PRT(J),J=1,4)
      I=I+1
      PRT(3)=SN
      WRITE (6,180) PR(I),PI(I),RES(I),(PRT(J),J=1,4)
40      GO TO 30
50      I=I+1
      GO TO 30
50      CONTINUE
C-----COMPUTE SIMPLE REAL POLE RESIDUE-----
      RES(I)=CC(I)*BB(I)
      IF (IPT.EQ. 0) GO TO 30
      PRT(1)=R1
      PRT(2)=R2
      PRT(3)=BLANK
      PRT(4)=BLANK
      WRITE (6,180) PR(I),PI(I),RES(I),(PRT(J),J=1,4)
      GO TO 30
C-----LOOK AHEAD TO DETERMINE SIZE OF THE JORDAN BLOCK-----
60      K=1
      KT=N-I
      DO 70 J=I,KT
      IF (JCF(J).EQ. 0) GO TO 80
70      K=K+1
80      CONTINUE
      IF (DABS(PI(I)).LT. 1.D-10) GO TO 110
C-----COMPUTE REPEATED COMPLEX POLE AND PRINT OUT ALL FOUR-----
      K=1
      RES(I)=CC(I)*BB(I)+CC(I+1)*BB(I+1)+CC(I+2)*BB(I+2)+CC(I+3)*BB(I+3)
      RES(I+1)=CC(I)*BB(I+1)-CC(I+1)*BB(I)+CC(I+2)*BB(I+3)-CC(I+3)*BB(I+
12)
      RES(I+2)=CC(I)*BB(I+3)+CC(I+1)*BB(I+2)
      RES(I+3)=CC(I)*BB(I+3)-CC(I+1)*BB(I+2)
      IF (IPT.EQ. 0) GO TO 100
      PRT(1)=R1
      PRT(2)=R2
      IF (DABS(PI(I)).GT. 1.D-10) GO TO 90
      PRT(1)=BLANK
      PRT(2)=BLANK
      PRT(3)=CS
      PRT(4)=ED
90      WRITE (6,180) PR(I),PI(I),RES(I),(PRT(J),J=1,4)
      PRT(3)=SN
      I=I+1
      WRITE (6,180) PR(I),PI(I),RES(I),(PRT(J),J=1,4)
      PRT(1)=T1
      PRT(2)=R2

```



```

      IF (DABS (PR(I)) .LT. 1.D-10) FRT(2) = BLANK
      PRT(3) = CS
      I = I + 1
      WRITE (6,190) PR(I),PI(I),RES(I),PRT(1),K,(PRT(J),J=2,4)
      FRT(3) = SN
      I = I + 1
      WRITE (6,190) PR(I),PI(I),RES(I),PRT(1),K,(PRT(J),J=2,4)
      GC TO 30
100   I = I + 3
      GC TO 30
C-----COMPUTE REPEATED REAL POLE RESIDUE AND PRINT OUT ALL K OF THEM-----
110   CONTINUE
      KT = I + K - 1
      NN = 0
      DO 130 J = I,KT
      NN = NN + 1
      RES(J) = ZERO
      DO 120 JJ = J,KT
120   RES(J) = RES(J) + EB(JJ) * CC(JJ - NN + 1)
130   CONTINUE
      IF (IPT .EQ. 0) GC TC 150
      NN = 0
      PRT(1) = T1
      PRT(2) = R2
      PRT(3) = BLANK
      PRT(4) = BLANK
      DO 140 J = I,KT
      WRITE (6,190) PR(J),PI(J),RES(J),PRT(1),NN,(PRT(JJ),JJ=2,4)
140   NN = NN + 1
      GC TO 30
150   I = KT
      GO TO 30
160   CONTINUE
      RETURN
C-----
170   FORMAT (//,3X,22HRESIDUES AT THE POLES:/,T16,9HP O L E S,T41,15HR
180   1E5I D U E S/,T9,7HREAL(A),T26,7HIMAG(B))
190   FORMAT (/ ,4X,1H(,F13.6,4H)+J(,F13.6,1H),4X,1H(,F13.6,1H),3A8,A1)
      FORMAT (/ ,4X,1H(,F13.6,4H)+J(,F13.6,1H),4X,1H(,F13.6,1H),A4,I2,2X,
12A8,A1)
      END

```



```

C-----
SUBROUTINE BALANC (NM,N,A,LOW,IGH,SCALE)
INTEGER I,J,K,L,M,N,JJ,NM,IGH,IC#,IEXC
REAL*8 A(NM,N),SCALE(N)
REAL*8 C,F,G,R,S,E2,RADIX
REAL*8 DABS
LOGICAL NOCONV
DATA RADIX/2.4210000000000000/
C-----
B2=RADIX*RADIX
K=1
L=N
GO TO 60
C-----IN-LINE PROCEDURE FOR ROW AND COLUMN EXCHANGE-----
10 SCALE(M)=J
IF (J.EC.M) GO TO 40
DO 20 I=1,L
F=A(I,J)
A(I,J)=A(I,M)
A(I,M)=F
CONTINUE
20 DC 30 I=K,N
F=A(J,I)
A(J,I)=A(M,I)
A(M,I)=F
CONTINUE
30 GO TO (50,90), IEXC
C-----SEARCH FOR ROWS ISOLATING AN EIGENVALUE AND PUSH THEM DOWN-----
50 IF (L.EC.1) GO TO 230
L=L-1
60 DO 80 JJ=1,L
J=L+1-JJ
DO 70 I=1,L
IF (I.EC.J) GC TO 70
IF (A(J,I).NE.0.000) GO TO 80
70 CONTINUE
M=L
IEXC=1
GO TO 10
80 CONTINUE
GO TO 100
C-----SEARCH FOR COLUMNS ISOLATING AN EIGENVALUE AND PUSH THEM LEFT---
90 K=K+1
100 DO 120 J=K,L
DO 110 I=K,L
IF (I.EC.J) GC TO 110
IF (A(I,J).NE.0.000) GO TO 120
110 CONTINUE
M=K
IEXC=2
GO TO 10
120 CONTINUE
C-----NOW BALANCE THE SUBMATRIX IN ROWS K TO L-----
DO 130 I=K,L
SCALE(I)=1.000
130 C-----ITERATIVE LOOP FOR NORM REDUCTION-----
140 NOCONV=.FALSE.
DO 220 I=K,L
C=0.000
R=0.000
DO 150 J=K,L
IF (J.EC.I) GO TO 150
C=C+DABS(A(J,I))
R=R+DABS(A(I,J))
150 CONTINUE
C-----GUARD AGAINST ZERO C OR R DUE TO UNDERFLOW-----
IF (C.EC.0.000 .OR. R.EC.0.000) GO TO 220
G=R/RADIX
F=1.000
S=C+R
160 IF (C.GE.G) GO TO 170
F=F*RADIX
C=C*B2
GO TO 160
170 G=R*RADIX
180 IF (C.LT.G) GO TO 190

```



```

      F=F/RADIX
      C=C/B2
      GO TO 180
C-----NOW BALANCE-----
190  IF ((C + F) / F .GE. 0.9500 * S) GO TO 220
      G=1.0000/F
      SCALE(I)=SCALE(I)*F
      NOCONV=.TRUE.
      DO 200 J=K,N
200  A(I,J)=A(I,J)*G
      DO 210 J=1,L
210  A(J,I)=A(J,I)*F
220  CCNTINUE
      IF (NOCONV) GO TO 140
230  LGW=K
      LGH=L
      RETURN
      END

```



```

C=====
SUBROUTINE ORTEES (NM,N,LOW,IGH,A,ORT)
INTEGER I,J,M,N,I1,JJ,LA,MP,NM,IGH,KF1,LOW
REAL*8 A(NM,N),ORT(IGH)
REAL*8 F,G,H,SCALE
REAL*8 DSQRT,LAES,DSIGN
LA=IGH-1
KF1=LOW+1
IF (LA .LT. KF1) GO TO 100
DO 90 M=KF1,LA
H=0.0D0
ORT(M)=0.0D0
SCALE=C.0D0
C-----SCALE COLUMN (ALGOL IOL THEN NOT NEEDED)-----
DO 10 I=M,IGH
SCALE=SCALE+LAES(A(I,M-1))
IF (SCALE .EQ. C.0D0) GO TO 90
MF=M+IGH
DO 20 II=M,IGH
I=MP-II
ORT(I)=A(I,M-1)/SCALE
H=H+ORT(I)*ORT(I)
20 CONTINUE
G=-DSIGN(DSQRT(H),ORT(M))
H=H-ORT(M)*G
ORT(M)=ORT(M)-G
C-----FORM (I-(U*UT)/H) * A-----
DO 50 J=M,N
F=0.0D0
DO 30 II=M,IGH
I=MP-II
F=F+ORT(I)*A(I,J)
30 CONTINUE
F=F/H
DO 40 I=M,IGH
A(I,J)=A(I,J)-F*ORT(I)
40 CONTINUE
50 C-----FORM (I-(U*UT)/H) * A * (I-(U*UT)/H)-----
DO 60 I=1,IGH
F=C.0D0
DO 60 JJ=M,IGH
J=MP-JJ
F=F+ORT(J)*A(I,J)
60 CONTINUE
F=F/H
DO 70 J=M,IGH
A(I,J)=A(I,J)-F*ORT(J)
70 CONTINUE
80 ORT(M)=SCALE*ORT(M)
A(M,M-1)=SCALE*G
90 CONTINUE
100 RETURN
END

```



```

C=====
SUBROUTINE ORTRAN (NM,N,LCW,IGH,A,ORT,Z)
INTEGER I,J,N,KL,M,MP,NM,IGH,LCW,MP1
REAL*8 A(NM,IGH),CRT(IGH),Z(NM,N)
REAL*8 G
C-----INITIALIZE Z TO IDENTITY MATRIX-----
DO 20 I=1,N
DO 10 J=1,N
10  Z(I,J)=0.0D0
Z(I,I)=1.0D0
20  CONTINUE
KL=IGH-LCW-1
IF (KL.LT.1) GO TO 80
DO 70 M=1,KL
MP=IGH-MM
IF (A(MP,MP-1) .EQ. 0.0D0) GO TO 70
MP1=MP+1
DO 30 I=MP1,IGH
30  ORT(I)=A(I,MP-1)
DO 60 J=MP1,IGH
G=0.0D0
DO 40 I=MP,IGH
40  G=G+ORT(I)*Z(I,J)
C-----DIVISOR BELOW IS NEGATIVE OF H FORMED IN ORTHES.-----
C-----DOUBLE DIVISION AVOIDS POSSIBLE UNDERFLOW-----
G=(G / ORT(MP))/A(MP,MP-1)
DO 50 I=MP,IGH
50  Z(I,J)=Z(I,J)+G*ORT(I)
60  CONTINUE
70  CONTINUE
80  RETURN
END

```



```

1 * (DABS(H(M-1,M-1)) + DABS(ZZ) + DAES(H(M+1,M+1))) GO TO 100
90 CONTINUE
100 MP2=M+2
DC 110 I=MP2,EN
H(I,I-2)=0.0D0
IF (I .EQ. MP2) GO TO 110
H(I,I-3)=0.0D0
110 CONTINUE
C-----DOUBLE QR STEP INVOLVING ROWS L TO EN AND COLUMNS M TO EN-----
DO 210 K=M,NA
NOTLAS=K.NE.NA
IF (K .EQ. M) GO TO 120
P=H(K,K-1)
Q=H(K+1,K-1)
R=0.0D0
IF (NOTLAS) R=H(K+2,K-1)
X=DABS(P)+DABS(Q)+DAES(R)
IF (X .EQ. 0.0D0) GO TO 210
P=P/X
Q=Q/X
R=R/X
120 S=DSIGN(ESQRT(F*P+Q*C+R*R),P)
IF (K .EQ. M) GO TO 130
H(K,K-1)=-S*X
GO TO 140
130 IF (L .NE. M) H(K,K-1)=-H(K,K-1)
140 P=P+S
X=P/S
Y=Q/S
ZZ=R/S
Q=Q/P
R=R/P
C-----ROW MODIFICATION-----
DC 160 J=K,M
P=H(K,J)+C*H(K+1,J)
IF (.NOT. NOTLAS) GO TO 150
P=P+R*H(K+2,J)
H(K+2,J)=H(K+2,J)-P*ZZ
150 H(K+1,J)=H(K+1,J)-P*Y
H(K,J)=H(K,J)-P*X
160 CONTINUE
J=MIN0(EN,K+3)
C-----COLUMN MODIFICATION-----
DO 180 I=1,J
P=X*H(I,K)+Y*H(I,K+1)
IF (.NOT. NOTLAS) GO TO 170
P=P+ZZ*H(I,K+2)
H(I,K+2)=H(I,K+2)-P*R
170 H(I,K+1)=H(I,K+1)-P*Q
H(I,K)=H(I,K)-P
180 CONTINUE
C-----ACCUMULATE TRANSFORMATIONS-----
DO 200 I=LOW,IGH
P=X*Z(I,K)+Y*Z(I,K+1)
IF (.NOT. NOTLAS) GO TO 190
P=P+ZZ*Z(I,K+2)
Z(I,K+2)=Z(I,K+2)-P*B
190 Z(I,K+1)=Z(I,K+1)-P*Q
Z(I,K)=Z(I,K)-P
200 CONTINUE
210 CONTINUE
GO TO 40
C-----ONE RCCT FOUND-----
220 H(EN,EN)=X+T
WH(EN)=H(EN,EN)
WI(EN)=0.0D0
EN=NA
GO TO 30
C-----TWO RCCTS FOUND-----
230 P=(Y-X)/2.0D0
Q=P*P+W
ZZ=DSQRT(DABS(Q))
H(EN,EN)=X+T
X=H(EN,EN)
H(NA,NA)=Y+T
IF (Q .LT. 0.0D0) GO TO 270

```



```

C-----REAL FAIR-----
ZZ=P+DSIGN(ZZ,P)
WR(NA)=X+ZZ
WB(EN)=WR(NA)
IF (ZZ.NE.0.0D0) WR(EN)=X-W/ZZ
WI(NA)=0.0D0
WI(EN)=0.0D0
X=H(EN,NA)
S=DABS(X)+DABS(ZZ)
P=X/S
Q=ZZ/S
R=DSQRT(E*P+Q*Q)
P=P/R
Q=Q/R

C-----ROW MODIFICATION-----
DC 240 J=NA,N
ZZ=H(NA,J)
H(NA,J)=C*ZZ+P*H(EN,J)
H(EN,J)=C*H(EN,J)-P*ZZ
240 CCNTINUE

C-----COLUMN MODIFICATION-----
DO 250 I=1,EN
ZZ=H(I,NA)
H(I,NA)=C*ZZ+P*H(I,EN)
H(I,EN)=C*H(I,EN)-P*ZZ
250 CONTINUE

C-----ACCUMULATE TRANSFORMATIONS-----
DC 260 I=LOW,IGH
ZZ=Z(I,NA)
Z(I,NA)=C*ZZ+P*Z(I,EN)
Z(I,EN)=C*Z(I,EN)-P*ZZ
260 CCNTINUE
GC TO 280

C-----COMPLEX FAIR-----
270 WR(NA)=X+P
WR(EN)=X+P
WI(NA)=ZZ
WI(EN)=-ZZ
280 EN=EN+2
GO TO 30

C-----ALL FACTS FOUND. BACKSUBSTITUTE TO FIND-----
C-----VECTORS OF UPPER TRIANGULAR FORM-----
290 IF (NORM.EQ.0.01D0) GO TO 510
DO 450 NN=1,N
EN=N+1-NN
P=WR(EN)
Q=WI(EN)
NA=EN-1
IF (Q) 370,300,450

C-----REAL VECTOR-----
300 M=EN
H(EN,EN)=1.0D0
IF (NA.EQ.0) GO TO 450
DO 360 II=1,NA
I=EN-II
W=H(I,I)-P
R=H(I,EN)
IF (M.GT.NA) GO TO 320
DO 310 J=M,NA
R=R+H(I,J)*H(J,EN)
310 IF (WI(I).GE.0.0D0) GO TO 330
320 ZZ=W
S=R
GO TO 360
330 M=I
IF (WI(I).NE.0.0D0) GO TO 340
T=W
IF (W.EQ.0.0D0) T=MACHEP*NOEF
H(I,EN)=-R/T
GO TO 360

C-----SOLVE REAL EQUATIONS-----
340 X=H(I,I+1)
Y=H(I+1,I)
Q=(WR(I)-P)*(WR(I)-P)+WI(I)*WI(I)
T=(X*S-ZZ*R)/Q
H(I,EN)=T

```



```

      IF (DABS(X) .LE. DABS(ZZ)) GO TO 350
      H(I+1,EN) = (-R - W * I) / X
      GO TO 360
350   H(I+1,EN) = (-S - Y * I) / ZZ
360   CONTINUE
C-----END REAL VECTOR-----
      GO TO 450
C-----COMPLEX VECTOR-----
370   M=NA
C-----LAST VECTOR COMPONENT CHOSEN IMAGINARY SO THAT-----
C-----EIGENVECTOR MATRIX IS TRIANGULAR-----
      IF (DABS(H(EN,NA)) .LE. DABS(H(NA,EN))) GO TO 380
      H(NA,NA) = C/H(EN,NA)
      H(NA,EN) = -(H(EN,EN) - P) / H(EN,NA)
      GO TO 390
380   Z3=DCMPLX(0.0D0, -H(NA,EN)) / DCMPLX(H(NA,NA) - P, Q)
      H(NA,NA) = CREAL(Z3)
      H(NA,EN) = DIMAG(Z3)
390   H(EN,NA) = C.0D0
      H(EN,EN) = 1.0D0
      ENM2=NA-1
      IF (ENM2 .EQ. 0) GO TO 450
      DO 440 II=1, ENM2
      I=NA-II
      W=H(I, I) - P
      RA=0.0D0
      SA=H(I, EN)
      DO 400 J=M, NA
      RA=RA+H(I, J) * H(J, NA)
      SA=SA+H(I, J) * H(J, EN)
400   CONTINUE
      IF (WI(I) .GE. 0.0D0) GO TO 410
      ZZ=W
      R=RA
      S=SA
      GO TO 440
410   W=I
      IF (WI(I) .NE. C.0D0) GO TO 420
      Z3=DCMPLX(-RA, -SA) / DCMPLX(W, Q)
      H(I, NA) = CREAL(Z3)
      H(I, EN) = DIMAG(Z3)
      GO TO 440
C-----SOLVE COMPLEX EQUATIONS-----
420   X=H(I, I+1)
      Y=H(I+1, I)
      VR=(WR(I) - P) * (WR(I) - P) + WI(I) * WI(I) - Q * Q
      VI=(WR(I) - P) * 2.0D0 * Q
      IF (VR .EQ. 0.0D0 .AND. VI .EQ. 0.0D0) VR=MACHEP * NORM * (DABS(W) + D
1ABS(Q) + DABS(X) + DABS(Y) + DABS(ZZ))
      Z3=DCMPLX(X*VR-ZZ*RA+Q*SA, X*S-ZZ*SA-Q*RA) / DCMPLX(VR, VI)
      H(I, NA) = CREAL(Z3)
      H(I, EN) = DIMAG(Z3)
      IF (DABS(X) .LE. DABS(ZZ) + DABS(Q)) GO TO 430
      H(I+1, NA) = (-RA - W * H(I, NA) + Q * H(I, EN)) / X
      H(I+1, EN) = (-SA - W * H(I, EN) - Q * H(I, NA)) / X
      GO TO 440
430   Z3=DCMPLX(-R-Y*H(I, NA), -S-Y*H(I, EN)) / DCMPLX(ZZ, Q)
      H(I+1, NA) = DREAL(Z3)
      H(I+1, EN) = DIMAG(Z3)
440   CONTINUE
C-----END COMPLEX VECTOR-----
450   CONTINUE
C-----END EACH SUBSTITUTION. VECTORS OF ISOLATED ROOTS-----
      DO 470 I=1, N
      IF (I .GE. LOW .AND. I .LE. IGH) GO TO 470
      DO 460 J=I, N
460   Z(I, J) = H(I, J)
470   CONTINUE
C-----MULTIPLY BY TRANSFORMATION MATRIX TO GIVE-----
C-----VECTORS OF ORIGINAL FULL MATRIX.-----
      DO 490 JJ=LOW, N
      J=N+LOW-JJ
      M=MING(J, IGH)
      DO 490 I=LOW, IGH
      ZZ=0.0D0
      DO 480 K=LOW, M

```



```

480  ZZ=ZZ+Z(I,K)*H(K,J)
      Z(I,J)=ZZ
490  CONTINUE
      GO TO 510
C-----SET IERROR --> NO CONVERGENCE TO AN-----
C-----EIGENVALUE AFTER 30 ITERATIONS-----
500  IERR=EN
510  RETURN
      END

```



```

C=====
SUBROUTINE SALEAK (NM,N,LOW,IGH,SCALE,M,Z)
INTEGER I,J,K,M,N,II,NM,IGH,LCW
REAL*8 SCALE(N),Z(NM,M),S
IF (M.EQ.0) GO TO 60
IF (IGH.EQ.LCW) GO TO 30
DO 20 I=LCW,IGH
S=SCALE(I)
C-----LEFT HAND EIGENVECTORS ARE BACK TRANSFORMED-----
C-----IF THE FOREGOING STATEMENT IS REPLACED BY-----
C-----S=1.0DC/SCALE(I).-----
DO 10 J=1,M
Z(I,J)=Z(I,J)*S
CONTINUE
DO 50 II=1,N
I=II
IF (I.GE.LOW.AND.I.LE.IGH) GO TO 50
IF (I.LT.LOW) I=LCW-II
K=SCALE(I)
IF (K.EQ.I) GO TO 50
DO 40 J=1,M
S=Z(I,J)
Z(I,J)=Z(K,J)
Z(K,J)=S
CONTINUE
CONTINUE
RETURN
END

```



```

C=====
SUBROUTINE HOR (NM,N,LOW,IGH,H,WR,WI,IERR)
INTEGER I,J,K,L,M,J,EN,LL,MM,NA,NM,IGH,ITS,LOW,MP2,ENM2,IERR
REAL*8 H(NM,N),WR(N),WI(N)
REAL*8 P,C,R,S,T,W,X,Y,ZZ,NORM,MACHEP
REAL*8 DSCRT,CAES,DSIGN
INTEGER MNO
LOGICAL NCTLAS
DATA MACHEP/Z3410C0C000000000/
IERR=0
NORM=0.0D0
K=1
C-----STORE FOOTS ISCLAIED BY BALANC AND COMPUTE MATRIX NORM-----
DO 20 I=1,N
DC 10 J=K,N
10 NORM=NORM+DABS(H(I,J))
K=I
IF (I.GE. LOW .AND. I.LE. IGH) GO TO 20
WR(I)=H(I,I)
WI(I)=0.0D0
20 CCNTINUE
EN=IGH
T=0.0D0
C-----SEARCH FOR NEXT EIGENVALUES-----
30 IF (EN.LT. LOW) GO TO 250
ITS=0
NA=EN-1
ENM2=NA-1
C-----LOOK FOR SINGLE SMALL SUB-DIAGONAL ELEMENT-----
40 DO 50 LL=LOW,EN
L=EN+LOW-LL
IF (L.EC. LOW) GC TC 60
S=CAES(H(L-1,L-1))+DABS(H(L,L))
IF (S.EC. 0.0D0) S=NORM
IF (DABS(H(L,L-1)).LE. MACHEP * S) GO TO 60
50 CONTINUE
C-----FORM SHIFT-----
60 X=H(EN,EN)
IF (L.EC. EN) GO TO 200
Y=H(NA,NA)
W=H(EN,NA)*H(NA,EN)
IF (L.EC. NA) GC TO 210
IF (ITS.EQ. 30) GO TO 240
IF (ITS.NE. 10 .AND. ITS.NE. 20) GC TO 80
C-----FORM EXCEPTIONAL SHIFT-----
T=T+X
DC 70 I=LCW,EN
70 H(I,I)=H(I,I)-X
S=DABS(H(EN,NA))+CAES(H(NA,ENM2))
X=0.75D0*S
Y=X
W=-0.4375D0*S*S
80 ITS=ITS+1
C-----LOOK FOR TWO CONSECUTIVE SMALL SUB-DIAGONAL ELEMENTS.-----
DC 90 MM=L,ENM2
M=ENM2+L-MM
ZZ=H(M,M)
R=X-ZZ
S=Y-ZZ
P=(R * S - W)/H(M+1,M)+H(M,M+1)
Q=H(M+1,M+1)-ZZ-R-S
R=H(M+2,M+1)
S=CAES(P)+DABS(Q)+CAES(R)
P=P/S
Q=Q/S
R=R/S
IF (M.EQ. L) GO TO 100
IF (DABS(H(M,M-1)) * (DABS(Q) + DABS(R)) .LE. MACHEP * DABS(P)
1 * (DABS(H(M-1,M-1)) + DABS(ZZ) + DABS(H(M+1,M+1)))) GO TO 100
90 CONTINUE
100 MP2=M+2
DO 110 I=MP2,EN
110 H(I,I-2)=0.0D0
IF (I.EC. MP2) GC TC 110
H(I,I-3)=0.0D0
CONTINUE

```



```

C-----DOUBLE OR STEEP INVOLVING ROWS L TO EN AND COLUMNS M TO EN-----
DO 190 K=M,NA
NOTLAS=K.NE.NA
IF (K.EQ.M) GO TO 120
P=H(K,K-1)
Q=H(K+1,K-1)
R=C.0D0
IF (NOTLAS) R=H(K+2,K-1)
X=DABS(P)+DABS(Q)+DABS(R)
IF (X.EQ.0.010) GO TO 190
P=P/X
Q=Q/X
R=R/X
120 S=DSIGN(DSQRT(F*P+Q*Q+R*R),P)
IF (K.EQ.M) GO TO 130
H(K,K-1)=-S*X
GO TO 140
130 IF (L.NE.M) H(K,K-1)=-H(K,K-1)
140 P=P+S
X=P/S
Y=Q/S
ZZ=R/S
Q=Q/P
R=R/P
C-----RCW MODIFICATION-----
DO 160 J=K,EN
P=H(K,J)+Q*H(K+1,J)
IF (.NOT.NOTLAS) GO TO 150
P=P+R*H(K+2,J)
H(K+2,J)=H(K+2,J)-P*ZZ
150 H(K+1,J)=H(K+1,J)-P*Y
H(K,J)=H(K,J)-P*X
160 CONTINUE
J=MIN0(EN,K+3)
C-----COLUMN MODIFICATION-----
DO 180 I=L,J
P=X*H(I,K)+Y*H(I,K+1)
IF (.NOT.NOTLAS) GO TO 170
P=P+ZZ*H(I,K+2)
H(I,K+2)=H(I,K+2)-P*R
170 H(I,K+1)=H(I,K+1)-P*Q
H(I,K)=H(I,K)-P
180 CONTINUE
190 CONTINUE
GO TO 40
C-----ONE ROOT FOUND-----
200 WR(EN)=X+T
WI(EN)=0.0D0
EN=NA
GC TO 30
C-----TWO ROOTS FOUND-----
210 P=(Y-X)/2.0D0
Q=P*P+W
ZZ=DSQRT(DABS(Q))
X=X+T
IF (Q.LT.0.010) GO TO 220
C-----REAL PAIR-----
ZZ=P+DSIGN(ZZ,P)
WR(NA)=X+ZZ
WR(EN)=WR(NA)
IF (ZZ.NE.0.0D0) WR(EN)=X-W/ZZ
WI(NA)=0.0D0
WI(EN)=0.0D0
GC TO 230
C-----COMPLEX PAIR-----
220 WR(NA)=X+P
WR(EN)=X+P
WI(NA)=ZZ
WI(EN)=-ZZ
230 EN=ENM2
GO TO 30
C-----SET ERROR -- NO CONVERGENCE TO AN-----
C-----EIGENVALUE AFTER 30 ITERATIONS-----
240 IERR=EN
250 RETURN
ENC

```



```

C=====
SUBROUTINE PSDCAL (N2,NS,FA,X,NC,GW,GV,C,NC,HY,HO,H,
1 FBGE,NG,GAM,ACL,F,WR,WI,D1,D2,JCF,RES,Q,R,BB,CC,IYU,
2 IPSD,INORM)
C=====
C = PSDCAL COMPUTES THE PSD OF OUTPUTS OF CONTROLS OF
C A CONTROLLED SYSTEM
C =
C IYU= 1 CUTEUT PSD
C = 2 CCNTROL ESD
C = 3 EOTH OUTPUT AND CONTROL PSD
C =
C IPST=1 FSD
C =2 FSD AND TF RESIDUES
C =
C INCRM= 1,2,... NG NORMALIZED BY ITH PROCESS NOISE
C = NG+1,... NG+NC NORMALIZED BY ITH MEAS NOISE
C=====
DOUBLE PRECISION FA,X,GW,GV,C,HY,H,FBGE,GAM,ACL,F,WR,WI,D1,D2,RES,
1 FB,CC,Q,B,PSD,W,ENORM,DW1,E,MAX,ZLOG,EMOD,DW,ST,OM,RE,AI,HU,DW1
COMPLEX *16 ZD,ZN,ZZ
DIMENSION FA(N2,N2),X(N2,N2),GW(N2,NG),C(NC,NS),HY(NO,N2),H(NC,NS)
1 FBGE(NS,NO),GAM(NS,NG),ACL(NS,NS),F(NS,NS),WR(N2),WI(N2),D1(N2),D
22(N2),RES(N2),C(NG,NG),R(NO,NC),PSD(30),W(30),BB(N2),CC(N2),GV(N2,
3 NC),HU(NC,N2),EW1(4)
INTEGER JCF(N2)
DATA DW1/1.00,2.00,5.00,10.00/
IF (IYU.EQ. 0) IYU=1
IF (INORM.EQ. 0) INORM=1
IPT=0
IF (IPSD.GT. 1) IPT=1
IX=INORM-NG
IF (IX.GT. 0) WRITE (6,330) IX
IF (IX.LE. 0) WRITE (6,340) INCRM
NSC=N2*N2
C----- COMPUTE EIGENSYSTEM OF CONTROLLED SYSTEM; FORM FA-----
DO 10 I=1,NS
DO 10 J=1,NS
10 PA(I,J)=ACL(I,J)
PA(NS+I,J)=0.00
DO 30 I=1,NS
DO 30 J=1,NS
ST=0.00
DO 20 K=1,NO
ST=ST+FBGE(I,K)*H(K,J)
20 PA(I,NS+J)=-ST
30 PA(NS+I,NS+J)=F(I,J)-ST
CALL RAPRNT (N2,N2,N2,9,FA,4,'(9(1X,1PD13.6))')
C----- DEBUG ABOVE-----
CALL BALANC (N2,N2,FA,LOW,IHIGH,D1)
CALL ORTHES (N2,N2,ICW,IHIGH,FA,D2)
CALL ORTFAN (N2,N2,LOW,IHIGH,FA,D2,X)
CALL HQR2 (N2,N2,LOW,IHIGH,FA,WR,WI,X,IERR)
IF (IERR.NE. 0) GO TO 320
CALL BALBAK (N2,N2,ICW,IHIGH,E1,N2,X)
CALL RAPRNT (N2,N2,N2,9,X,4,'(9(1X,1PD13.6))')
C----- DEBUG ABOVE; DETERMINE MCDAL MATRICES-----
IF (IYU.EQ. 1) GC TO 60
C----- HSUBU-----
DO 50 I=1,NC
DO 50 J=1,N2
ST=0.00
DC 40 K=1,NS
40 ST=ST-C(I,K)*X(F,J)
50 HU(I,J)=ST
GO TO 90
C----- HSUBY-----
DO 60 I=1,NO
DO 60 J=1,N2
ST=0.00
DC 70 K=1,NS
70 ST=ST+H(I,K)*X(F,J)-H(I,K)*X(KS+K,J)
80 HY(I,J)=ST
CALL RAPRNT (NC,NC,N2,9,HY,4,'(9(1X,1PD13.6))')
C----- DEBUG ABOVE-----

```



```

90    CALL MINV (NSQ,X,N2,ST,D1,D2)
    CALL RAPRNT (N2,N2,N2,9,X,4,' (9 (1X,1ED13.6)) ')
C-----DEBUG ABOVE-----
C-----G SUB W-----
    DO 110 I=1,N2
    DO 110 J=1,NG
    ST=0.0D0
    DO 100 K=1,NS
100   ST=ST-X(I,NS+K)*GAM(K,J)
110   GW(I,J)=ST
    CALL RAPRNT (N2,N2,NG,9,GW,4,' (9 (1X,1ED13.6)) ')
C-----DEBUG ABOVE; USE SELECTED NORMALIZATION-----
    IF (INORM.LE. NG) DNORM=1.0D0/C(INORM,INORM)
    IF (INORM.GT. NG) DNORM=1.0D0/R(INORM-NG,INORM-NG)
C-----DETERMINE BANDWIDTH OF CONTROLLED SYSTEM-----
    EMAX=0.0D0
    DO 120 I=1,N2
    EMOD=DABS(WR(I)**2 + WI(I)**2)
    IF EMOD.GT. EMAX) EMAX=EMOD
120   CONTINUE
    EMOD=DSQRT(EMAX)
    EMOD=2*EMOD
C-----ROUND UP TO NEAREST 2,4,5,8,10-----
    ELOG=DLOG10(EMOD)
    IF (ELOG.LT. 0.0D0) IPOW=-IDINT(DABS(ELOG) + 1)
    IF (ELOG.GE. 0.0D0) IPOW=IDINT(ELOG)
    EMAX=EMOD*10**(1-IPOW)
    IF (EMAX.GT. 2.0D0) EMOD=2.0D0
    IF (EMAX.GT. 4.0D0) EMOD=4.0D0
    IF (EMAX.GT. 5.0D0) EMOD=5.0D0
    IF (EMAX.GT. 8.0D0) EMOD=8.0D0
    IF (EMAX.GE. 10.0D0) EMOD=10.0D0
    EMAX=EMOD*10**IPOW
    DW=EMAX/20.0D0
C-----ADD 10 POINTS 3 DECADES UP-----
    IF (EMOD.LT. 5.0) GC TO 130
    EMAX=1.0D1
    IK=3
    GC TO 140
130   EMAX=5.0D0
    IK=2
140   CONTINUE
C-----STORE 30 FREQUENCIES-----
    DO 150 I=1,20
150   W(I)=DW*(I-1)
    DO 160 I=1,3
    IP=20+3*(I-1)
    DO 160 J=1,3
    IX=MOD(IK+J-1,3)+1
    JJ=0
    IF (IK.EQ. 2 .AND. J.GE. 2) JJ=1
    W(IP+J)=DW1(IX)*10**(IPOW+I-1+JJ+IK-2)
160   CONTINUE
    IX=MOD(IK,3)+1
    W(30)=DW1(IX)*10**(IPOW+3+IK-2)
C-----LARGE LOOP THRU OUTPUTS-----
    IF (IYU.EQ. 1) NL=NC
    IF (IYU.EQ. 2) NL=NC
    DO 170 L=1,NL
    DO 170 I=1,30
170   PSD(I)=0.0D0
C-----LOOP THRU PROCESS NOISE-----
    DO 220 I=1,NG
    DN1=DNORM*Q(I,I)
    IF (IYU.EQ. 1 .AND. IPT.EQ. 1) WRITE (6,350) I,L
    IF (IYU.EQ. 2 .AND. IPT.EQ. 1) WRITE (6,360) I,L
    IF (IYU.EQ. 1) CALL RESID (I,L,N2,JCF,NG,GW,NL,HY,WR,WI,
1RES,BB,CC,IPT)
    IF (IYU.EQ. 2) CALL RESID (I,L,N2,JCF,NG,GW,NL,HU,WR,WI,
1RES,BB,CC,IPT)
    DO 210 K=1,20
    ZZ=DCMPLX(0.0D0,0.0D0)
    OM=W(K)
    DO 200 II=1,N2
    IF (WI(II)) 200,180,190
180   ZD=DCMPLX(-WR(II),CM-WI(II))

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```

ZZ=RES (II)/ZD+ZZ
GC TO 200
190 RE=WR (II)
AI=WI (II)
ZD=DCMPLX (RE**2 + AI**2 - OM**2, -2.DO*RE*OM)
ZN=DCMPLX (RES (II+1)*AI-RES (II)*RE, RES (II)*OM)
ZZ=ZZ+ZN/ZD
200 CCNTINUE
210 PSD (K) = PSD (K) + DN1* (ZZ*DCONJG (ZZ))
220 CONTINUE
C-----GSUBV-----
DO 240 I=1,N2
DO 240 J=1,NO
ST=0.DO
DO 230 K=1,NS
230 ST=ST+X (I,K) * FEGE (K,J) + X (I,NS+K) * FEGE (K,J)
240 GV (I,J) = ST
CALL RAPENT (N2,N2,NO,9,GV,4,'(9(1X,1PD13.6))')
C-----DEBUG ABOVE, LOOP THRU MEAS NOISE-----
DO 300 I=1,NO
DN1=DNORM*RI (I)
IF (IYU .EQ. 1 .AND. IPT .EQ. 1) WRITE (6,370) I,L
IF (IYU .EQ. 2 .AND. IPT .EQ. 1) WRITE (6,380) I,L
IF (IYU .EQ. 1) CALL RESID (I,L,N2,JCF,NO,GV,NL,HY,WR,WI,RES,
1 BB,CC,IPT)
IF (IYU .EQ. 2) CALL RESID (I,L,N2,JCF,NO,GV,NL,HU,WR,WI,RES,
1 BB,CC,IPT)
DO 290 K=1,30
ZZ=DCMPLX (0.DO,0.10)
OM=WI (K)
DC 270 II=1,N2
IF (WI (II)) 270,250,260
250 ZC=DCMPLX (-WR (II),OM-WI (II))
ZZ=ZZ+ZC*RES (II)/ZD
GC TO 270
260 RE=WR (II)
AI=WI (II)
ZD=DCMPLX (RE**2 + AI**2 - OM**2, -2.DO*RE*OM)
ZN=DCMPLX (RES (II+1)*AI-RES (II)*RE, RES (II)*OM)
ZZ=ZZ+ZN/ZD
270 CONTINUE
IF (IYU .EQ. 2 .CB. I .NE. L) GO TO 280
PSD (K) = PSD (K) + DN1
280 PSD (K) = PSD (K) + DN1* (ZZ*DCONJG (ZZ))
290 CCNTINUE
300 CONTINUE
IF (IYJ .EQ. 1) WRITE (6,390) I
IF (IYU .EQ. 2) WRITE (6,400) I
WRITE (6,410) (W (I), PSD (I), I=1,30)
310 CONTINUE
RETURN
320 CONTINUE
CALL EREXIT (N2,FA,IERR)
RETURN
C-----
330 FORMAT (/41H SUBSEQUENT PSD IS NORMALIZED BY MEAS NO.,I3)
340 FORMAT (/50H SUBSEQUENT PSD IS NORMALIZED BY PROCESS NOISE NC.,I3)
1)
350 PCFMMAT (/38H TRANSFER FUNCTION FROM PROCESS NOISE ,I2,3H TO,13H ME
1ASUREMENT ,I2)
360 PCFMMAT (/38H TRANSFER FUNCTION FROM PROCESS NOISE ,I2,3H TO,9H CCN
1TRCL ,I2)
370 PCFMMAT (/36H TRANSFER FUNCTION FROM MEASUREMENT ,I2,16H TO MEASURE
1MENT ,I2)
380 PCFMMAT (/36H TRANSFER FUNCTION FROM MEASUREMENT ,I2,12H TO CONTROL
1 ,I2)
390 PCFMMAT (/14H PSD OF OUTPUT,I3,32H FORCED BY ALL NOISE-(RAD FREQ,,
115HNORMALIZED PSD)/)
400 PCFMMAT (/15H PSD OF CCNTRCL,I3,32H FORCED BY ALL NOISE-(RAD FREQ,
115HNORMALIZED PSD)/)
410 PCFMMAT (4(1X,1H(,E11.4,1H,,E11.4,1H)) )
END

```



```

C=====
C      SUBROUTINE EREXIT (N,A,IERR)
C      EREXIT RETURNS THE NUMBER OF THE EIGENVALUE WHERE HQR2
C      FAILS, THEN STOPS THE PROGRAM.
C=====
      INTEGER IERR
      DOUBLE PRECISION A
      DIMENSION A(N,N)
      WRITE (5,10) IERR
      CALL RAPANT (N,N,N,9,A,4,'(9(1X,1PD13.6))')
      RETURN
10  FORMAT (35H FAILURE IN HQR2 ON EIGENVALUE NO. ,I3)
      END

```



```

C=====
C      SUBROUTINE REACE (NS,ISAF,BA)
C      INTERACTIVELY ENTERS THE "F" MATRIX ELEMENT BY ELEMENT.
C=====
      REAL*8  BA(NS,NS),DUM,ANSR
      INTEGER I,J,K,L,IANS,ISAF
      DATA IY,'Y',IZ,'N'
      IF (ISAF.EQ.1) GO TO 40
      WRITE (5,130)
      DO 20 I=1,NS
      DO 10 J=1,NS
      WRITE (5,120) I,J
      CALL RDREAL (ANSR)
      BA(I,J)=ANSR
10      CONTINUE
20      CONTINUE
-----
30      CALL PRTCMS ('CIRSCEN ')
40      CONTINUE
      WRITE (5,140)
      CALL MATERT (EA,NS,NS)
50      WRITE (5,150)
      CALL RDCHAR (IANS)
      IF ((IANS.NE.IY).AND.(IANS.NE.IZ)) GC TC 60
      GO TO 70
60      WRITE (5,160)
      GO TO 50
70      CONTINUE
      IF (IANS.EQ.IZ) GC TO 110
      IF (IANS.EQ.IY) GC TC 80
80      WRITE (5,170)
      CALL RDINT (IANS)
      K=IANS
      WRITE (5,180)
      CALL RDINT (IANS)
      L=IANS
      WRITE (5,120) K,L
      CALL RDREAL (ANSR)
      DUM=ANSR
      DO 100 I=1,NS
      DO 90 J=1,NS
      IF ((I.EQ.K).AND.(J.EQ.L)) BA(I,J)=DUM
90      CONTINUE
100     CONTINUE
      GO TO 30
110     CONTINUE
      CALL PRTCMS ('CLRSCRN ')
      RETURN
-----
C
120     FORMAT (5X,14HTHE ELEMENT F(I2,1H,,I2,2H)=)
130     FORMAT (/,5X,36HENTER THE SYSTEM MATRIX "F"-MATRIX ,/,10X,41HDIM
1     TENSION = # STATES NS X # STATES NS)
140     FORMAT (/,15X,33HTHE SYSTEM MATRIX "F"-MATRIX ,/,10X,41HDIM
150     FORMAT (/,5X,54HDO YOU WISH TO CHANGE THE VALUE OF ANY MATRIX ELEM
1     ENT?/,10X,19HTYPE "YES" OR "NO".)
160     FORMAT (1X,51HWARNING: IMPROPER DATA ENTRY! ENTER "YES" OR "NO".)
170     FORMAT (5X,50HENTER THE ROW NUMBER OF THE ELEMENT TO BE CHANGED.)
180     FORMAT (5X,53HENTER THE COLUMN NUMBER OF THE ELEMENT TO BE CHANGED
1     )
      END

```



```

C=====
C      SUBROUTINE READH (NC,NS,ISAH,HC)
C      INTERACTIVELY ENTERS THE "H" MATRIX MEASUREMENT SCALING MATRIX . =
C=====
      REAL*8 HC(NC,NS),DUM,ANSR
      INTEGER IANS,I,J,K,L,ISAH
      DATA IY/'Y'/,IZ/'N'/

C-----
C      THIS IS AN EXAMPLE OF ONE POSSIBLE METHOD OF ARRAY GENERATION =
C      WITHIN THE PROGRAM ITSELF. FOR VERY LARGE DATA ARRAYS, THIS METHOD =
C      MAY BE PREFERABLE TO SOME USERS OVER INTERACTIVE ENTRY OF EACH =
C      INDIVIDUAL ELEMENT.
C-----
      DO 2 I=1,11
      DO 1 J=1,82
        HC(I,J) = 0.0D+00
        HC(1,1) = 0.11520D+00
        HO(2,75) = 0.5730D+02
        HC(3,74) = 0.1000D+01
        HC(4,63) = 0.5730D+02
        HC(5,62) = 0.1000D+01
        HO(6,76) = 0.5730D+02
        HC(7,44) = 0.5730D+02
        HC(8,45) = 0.5730D+02
        HC(9,46) = 0.5730D+02
        HO(10,47) = 0.5730D+02
        HC(11,48) = 0.5730D+02
C1      CONTINUE
C2      CONTINUE
C3      GO TO 90
C      CCNTINUE
C-----
      IF (ISAH.EQ.1) GO TO 40
      WRITE (5,120)
      DO 20 I=1,NC
      DO 10 J=1,NS
        WRITE (5,110) I,J
        CALL RDREAL (ANSR)
        HO(I,J)=ANSR
10      CONTINUE
20      CONTINUE
C-----
30      CALL PRTCMS ('CLRSCRN ')
40      CONTINUE
      WRITE (5,130)
      CALL MATPRT (HC,NC,NS)
50      WRITE (5,140)
      CALL RDCHAR (IANS)
      IF ((IANS.NE.IY).AND.(IANS.NE.IZ)) GO TO 60
      GO TO 70
60      WRITE (5,150)
      GO TO 50
70      CONTINUE
      IF (IANS.EQ.IZ) GO TO 100
      WRITE (5,160)
      CALL RDINT (IANS)
      K=IANS
      WRITE (5,170)
      CALL RDINT (IANS)
      L=IANS
      WRITE (5,110) K,L
      CALL RDREAL (ANSR)
      DUM=ANSR
      DO 90 I=1,NC
      DO 80 J=1,NS
        IF ((I.EQ.K).AND.(J.EQ.L)) HO(I,J)=DUM
80      CONTINUE
90      CONTINUE
      GO TO 30
100      CONTINUE
      CALL PRTCMS ('CLRSCRN ')
      RETURN
C-----
110      FORMAT (5X,14HTHE ELEMENT H(,I2,1H,,I2,2H)=)
120      FORMAT (/5X,5CHENTER THE MEASUREMENT SCALING MATRIX "H"-MATRIX .
1,///,10X,47HDIMENSION = # OBSERVATIONS NO X # STATES NS )

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```

130  FORMAT (//,10X,46HTHE MEASUREMENT SCALING MATRIX "H"-MATRIX ...,/
1/ )
140  FORMAT (//5X,54HDC YOU WISH TO CHANGE THE VALUE OF ANY MATRIX ELEM
1ENT?,//,10X,19HTYPE "YES" OR "NO".)
150  FORMAT (1X,51HWARNING: IMPROPER DATA ENTRY! ENTER "YES" OR "NO".)
160  FORMAT (5X,50HENTER THE ROW NUMBER OF THE ELEMENT TO BE CHANGED.)
170  FORMAT (5X,52HENTER THE COLUMN NUMBER OF THE ELEMENT TO BE CHANGED
1/ )
    END

```



```

C=====
C      SUBROUTINE READD (NC,NC,D)
C      ENTERS THE "D" MATRIX MEASUREMENT FEED-FORWARD DIST. MATRIX .
C=====
      REAL*8 C(NC,NC),DUM,ANSR
      INTEGER IANS,I,J,K,L
      DATA IY/'Y'/,IZ/'N'/
      WRITE (5,110)
      DO 20 I=1,NC
      DO 10 J=1,NC
      WRITE (5,100) I,J
      CALL RDREAL (ANSR)
      D(I,J)=ANSR
10      CCNTINUE
20      CONTINUE
C-----
30      CALL FRTCMS ('CLRSCN ')
      WRITE (5,120)
      CALL MATPRT (D,NC,NC)
40      WRITE (5,130)
      CALL RDCHAR (IANS)
      IF ((IANS.NE.IY).AND.(IANS.NE.IZ)) GO TO 50
      GO TO 60
50      WRITE (5,140)
      GO TO 40
60      CONTINUE
      IF (IANS.EQ.IZ) GO TO 90
      WRITE (5,150)
      CALL RDINT (IANS)
      K=IANS
      WRITE (5,160)
      CALL RDINT (IANS)
      L=IANS
      WRITE (5,100) K,L
      CALL RDREAL (ANSR)
      DUM=ANSR
      DO 80 I=1,NC
      DO 70 J=1,NC
      IF ((I.EQ.K).AND.(J.EQ.L)) D(I,J)=DUM
70      CONTINUE
80      CONTINUE
      GO TO 30
90      CONTINUE
      CALL FRTCMS ('CLRSCN ')
      RETURN
C-----
100     FORMAT (5X,14HSEE ELEMENT D(,I2,1H,,I2,2H)=)
110     FORMAT (//,5X,54HENTER THE MEASUREMENT FEEDTHROUGH MATRIX / FEEDFOR
1WARD,/,5X,34H DISTRIBUTION MATRIX "D"-MATRIX .,/,8X,49HDIMENSION
2 = # OBSERVATIONS NC X # CONTROLS NC)
120     FORMAT (//,5X,54HTHE FEEDFORWARD DISTRIBUTION MATRIX "D"-MATRIX .
1.,/)
130     FORMAT (//,5X,54HDO YOU WISH TO CHANGE THE VALUE OF ANY MATRIX ELE
1ENT?/,/,10X,19HTYPE "YES" OR "NO".)
140     FORMAT (1X,51HWARNING: IMPROPER DATA ENTRY! ENTER "YES" OR "NO".)
150     FORMAT (5X,50HENTER THE ROW NUMBER OF THE ELEMENT TO BE CHANGED.)
160     FORMAT (5X,53HENTER THE COLUMN NUMBER OF THE ELEMENT TO BE CHANGED
1.)
      END

```



```

C=====
C      SUBROUTINE REAIG (NS,NC,ISAG,G)
C      INTERACTIVELY ENTERS THE "G" MATRIX  CCNTROL DISTRIBUTION MATRIX =
C=====
      REAL*8  G(NS,NC),DUM,ANSR
      INTEGER IANS,I,J,K,L,ISAG
      DATA IY/'Y'/,IZ/'N'/
      IF (ISAG.EQ.1) GO TO 40
      WRITE (5,120)
      DO 20 I=1,NS
      DO 10 J=1,NC
      WRITE (5,110) I,J
      CALL RDREAL (ANSR)
      G(I,J)=ANSR
10      CONTINUE
20      CONTINUE
C-----
30      CALL FRTCMS ('CLRSCRN ')
40      CONTINUE
      WRITE (5,130)
      CALL MATERT (G,NS,NC)
50      WRITE (5,140)
      CALL RDCHAR (IANS)
      IF ((IANS.NE.IY).AND.(IANS.NE.IZ)) GO TO 60
      GO TO 70
60      WRITE (5,150)
      GO TO 50
70      CONTINUE
      IF (IANS.EQ.IZ) GO TO 100
      WRITE (5,160)
      CALL RDINT (IANS)
      K=IANS
      WRITE (5,170)
      CALL RDINT (IANS)
      L=IANS
      WRITE (5,110) K,L
      CALL RDREAL (ANSR)
      DUM=ANSR
      DO 90 I=1,NS
      DO 80 J=1,NC
      IF ((I.EQ.K).AND.(J.EQ.L)) G(I,J)=DUM
80      CONTINUE
90      CONTINUE
      GO TO 30
100     CONTINUE
      CALL FRTCMS ('CLRSCRN ')
      RETURN
C-----
110     FORMAT (5X,14HTHE ELEMENT G(,I2,1H,,I2,2H)=)
120     FORMAT (/,5X,51HENTER THE CONTROL DISTRIBUTION MATRIX "G"-MATRIX
1.    //,10X,43HDIMENSION = # STATES NS X # CONTROLS NC )
130     FORMAT (//,10X,47HTHE CONTROL DISTRIBUTION MATRIX "G"-MATRIX ...,
1.    //)
140     FORMAT (//5X,54HDO YOU WISH TO CHANGE THE VALUE OF ANY MATRIX ELEM
1ENT?//,1CX,19HTYPE "YES" OR "NO".)
150     FORMAT (1X,51HWARNING: IMPROPER DATA ENTRY! ENTER "YES" OR "NO".)
160     FORMAT (5X,50HENTER THE ROW NUMBER OF THE ELEMENT TO BE CHANGED.)
170     FORMAT (5X,53HENTER THE COLUMN NUMBER OF THE ELEMENT TO BE CHANGED
1.    )
      END

```



```

C=====
C SUBROUTINE READFB (NC,NS,FBGC)
C ENTERS THE "C" MATRIX FEEDBACK GAIN CONTROL MATRIX .
C=====
      REAL*8 FBGC(NC,NS),DUM,ANSR
      INTEGER IANS,I,J,K,L
      DATA IY,'Y',IZ,'N' /
      WRITE (5,110)
      DO 20 I=1,NC
      DO 10 J=1,NS
      WRITE (5,100) I,J
      CALL RDREAL (ANSR)
      FBGC(I,J)=ANSR
10 CONTINUE
20 CONTINUE
C-----
30 CALL FRTCMS ('CLRSCRN ')
   WRITE (5,120)
   CALL MATPRT (FBGC,NC,NS)
40   WRITE (5,130)
   CALL RDCHAR (IANS)
   IF ((IANS.NE.IY).AND.(IANS.NE.IZ)) GC TC 50
   GC TO 60
50   WRITE (5,140)
   GC TO 40
60   CONTINUE
   IF (IANS.EQ.IZ) GC TC 90
   WRITE (5,150)
   CALL RDINT (IANS)
   K=IANS
   WRITE (5,160)
   CALL RDINT (IANS)
   L=IANS
   WRITE (5,100) K,L
   CALL RDREAL (ANSR)
   DUM=ANSR
   DO 80 I=1,NC
   DO 70 J=1,NS
   IF ((I.EQ.K).AND.(J.EQ.L)) FBGC(I,J)=DUM
70 CONTINUE
80 CONTINUE
   GO TO 30
90 CONTINUE
   CALL FRTCMS ('CLRSCRN ')
   RETURN
C-----
100  FCRMAT (5X,14H THE ELEMENT C(,I2,1H, I2,2H)=)
110  FORMAT (//,5X,52H ENTER THE FEEDBACK GAIN CONTROL MATRIX "C"-MATRIX
1    ,//,10X,44H DIMENSION = # CONTROLS NC X # STATES NS.)
120  FORMAT (//,10X,45H THE FEEDBACK GAIN CONTROL MATRIX "C"-MATRIX ,//
1    )
130  FCRMAT (//5X,54H DO YOU WISH TO CHANGE THE VALUE OF ANY MATRIX ELEM
1    ENT? ,//,10X,19H TYPE "YES" OR "NO".)
140  FCRMAT (1X,51H WARNING: IMPROPER DATA ENTRY! ENTER "YES" OR "NO".)
150  FCRMAT (5X,50H ENTER THE ROW NUMBER OF THE ELEMENT TO BE CHANGED.)
160  FCRMAT (5X,53H ENTER THE COLUMN NUMBER OF THE ELEMENT TO BE CHANGED
1    )
      END

```



```

C=====
C      SUBROUTINE REALAY (NC,AY)
C      ENTERS THE "A" MATRIX      DIAGONAL OUTPUT COST MATRIX .
C=====
      REAL*8      AY(NC,NC),DUM,ANSR
      INTEGER IANS,I,J,L
      DATA IY/'Y'/,IZ/'N'/
      WRITE (5,110)
      DO 20 I=1,NO
      DO 10 J=1,NO
      WRITE (5,100) I,J
      CALL RDREAL (ANSR)
      AY(I,J)=ANSR
10      CONTINUE
20      CONTINUE
C-----
3C      CALL PRTCMS ('CLRSCN ')
      WRITE (5,120)
      CALL MATFFT (AY,NC,NC)
40      WRITE (5,130)
      CALL RDCHAR (IANS)
      IF ((IANS.NE.IY).AND.(IANS.NE.IZ)) GC TO 50
      GC TO 60
50      WRITE (5,140)
      GC TO 40
60      CONTINUE
      IF (IANS.EQ.IZ) GC TO 90
      WRITE (5,150)
      CALL RDIAT (IANS)
      K=IANS
      WRITE (5,160)
      CALL RDINT (IANS)
      L=IANS
      WRITE (5,100) K,L
      CALL RDREAL (ANSR)
      DUM=ANSR
      DO 80 I=1,NO
      DO 70 J=1,NO
      IF ((I.EC.K).AND.(J.EQ.L)) AY(I,J)=DUM
70      CONTINUE
80      CCNTINUE
      GO TO 30
90      CCNTINUE
      CALL PRTCMS ('CLRSCN ')
      RETURN
C-----
100      FORMAT (5X,14HTHE ELEMENT A( ,I2,1H, ,I2,2H)=)
110      FORMAT (//,5X,54HENTER THE OUTPUT MEASUREMENT COST MATRIX "A"-MAT
1      RIX ..,5X,53HDIMENSION = * OBSERVATIONS NO X * OBSERVATIONS NO
2      )
120      FORMAT (//,5X,50HTHE OUTPUT MEASUREMENT COST MATRIX "A"-MATRIX ..
1      ,//)
130      FORMAT (//,5X,54HDO YOU WISH TO CHANGE THE VALUE OF ANY MATRIX ELEM
1      ENT?,,10X,19HTYPE "YES" OR "NO".)
140      FORMAT (1X,51HWARNING: IMPROPER DATA ENTRY! ENTER "YES" OR "NO".)
150      FORMAT (5X,50HENTER THE ROW NUMBER OF THE ELEMENT TO BE CHANGED.)
160      FORMAT (5X,53HENTER THE COLUMN NUMBER OF THE ELEMENT TO BE CHANGED
1      .)
      END

```



```

C=====
C      SUBROUTINE READB (NC,B)
C      ENTERS THE "B" MATRIX  CONTRCI COST WEIGHTING MATRIX .      =
C=====
      REAL*8  E(NC,NC),DUM,ANSR
      INTEGER IANS,I,J,K,L
      DATA IY/'Y'//,IZ/'N'/
      WRITE (5,90)
      DO 10 I=1,NC
      DO 10 J=1,NC
      WRITE (5,80) I,J
      CALL RDREAL (ANSR)
10      B(I,J)=ANSR
C-----
20      CALL PRTCMS ('CLRESCRN ')
      WRITE (5,100)
      CALL MATFMT (B,NC,NC)
30      WRITE (5,110)
      CALL RDCHAR (IANS)
      IF ((IANS.NE.IY).AND.(IANS.NE.IZ)) GC TC 40
      GC TO 50
40      WRITE (5,120)
      GC TO 30
50      CONTINUE
      IF (IANS.EQ.IZ) GC TC 70
      WRITE (5,130)
      CALL RDINT (IANS)
      K=IANS
      WRITE (5,140)
      CALL RDINT (IANS)
      L=IANS
      WRITE (5,80) K,L
      CALL RDREAL (ANSR)
      DUM=ANSR
      DO 60 I=1,NC
      DO 60 J=1,NC
      IF ((I.EQ.K).AND.(J.EQ.L)) B(I,J)=DUM
60      CONTINUE
      GC TO 20
70      CONTINUE
      CALL PRTCMS ('CLESCRN ')
      RETURN
C-----
80      FORMAT (5X,14HTHE ELEMENT B(,I2,1H,,I2,2H)=)
90      FORMAT (//,5X,52HENTER THE CONTROL COST WEIGHTING MATRIX "B"-MATRI
1X,//,10X,45HDIMENSION = # CONTROLS  NC  X  # CONTROLS  NC )
100     FORMAT (//,10X,37HTHE CONTROL COST MATRIX.....B.....//)
110     FORMAT (//,5X,54HDO YOU WISH TO CHANGE THE VALUE OF ANY MATRIX ELEM
1ENT?//,10X,19HTYPE "YES" OR "NO".)
120     FORMAT (1X,51HWARNING: IMPROPER DATA ENTRY!  ENTER "YES" OR "NO".)
130     FORMAT (5X,50HENTER THE ROW NUMBER OF THE ELEMENT TO BE CHANGED.)
140     FORMAT (5X,52HENTER THE COLUMN NUMBER OF THE ELEMENT TO BE CHANGED
1)
      END

```



```

C=====
C      SUBROUTINE READG2 (NS,NG,IGAM,GAM)
C      ENTERS THE "GAM" MATRIX PROCESS NOISE DISTRIBUTION MATRIX .
C=====
      REAL*8    GAM(NS,NG),DUM,ANSR
      INTEGER IANS,I,J,K,L,IGAM
      DATA IY/'Y'/,IZ/'N'/
      IF (IGAM.EQ.1) GO TO 40
      WRITE (5,120)
      DO 20 I=1,NS
      DO 10 J=1,NG
      WRITE (5,110) I,J
      CALL RDREAL (ANSR)
      GAM(I,J)=ANSR
10      CONTINUE
20      CCNTINUE
C-----
30      CALL FETCMS ('CLRSCRN ')
40      CONTINUE
      WRITE (5,130)
      CALL MATFST (GAM,NS,NG)
50      WRITE (5,140)
      CALL RDCHAR (IANS)
      IF ((IANS.NE.IY).AND.(IANS.NE.IZ)) GO TO 60
      GO TO 70
60      WRITE (5,150)
      GO TO 50
70      CONTINUE
      IF (IANS.EQ.IZ) GC TC 100
      WRITE (5,160)
      CALL RDINT (IANS)
      K=IANS
      WRITE (5,170)
      CALL RDINT (IANS)
      L=IANS
      WRITE (5,110) K,L
      CALL RDREAL (ANSR)
      DUM=ANSR
      DO 90 I=1,NS
      DO 80 J=1,NG
      IF ((I.EQ.K).AND.(J.EQ.L)) GAM(I,J)=DUM
80      CONTINUE
90      CONTINUE
      GC TO 30
100     CONTINUE
      CALL FETCMS ('CLRSCRN ')
      RETURN
C-----
110     FORMAT (5X,16HTHE ELEMENT GAM(I2,1H,I2,2H)=)
120     FORMAT (//,5X,36HENTER THE PROCESS NOISE DISTRIBUTION,/,5X,24HMATRI
1X "GAMMA"-MATRIX .,/,2X,56HDIMENSION = * STATES NS * PROCESS
2NOISE SOURCES NG)
130     FORMAT (///,10X,37HTHE PROCESS NOISE DISTRIBUTION MATRIX,/,10X,19H
1X "GAMMA"-MATRIX .,/,/)
140     FORMAT (//,5X,54HDO YOU WISH TO CHANGE THE VALUE OF ANY MATRIX ELEM
1ENT?/,/,10X,19HTYPE "YES" OR "NO".)
150     FORMAT (1X,51HWARNING: IMPROPER DATA ENTRY! ENTER "YES" OR "NO".)
160     FORMAT (5X,50HENTER THE ROW NUMBER OF THE ELEMENT TO BE CHANGED.)
170     FORMAT (5X,53HENTER THE COLUMN NUMBER OF THE ELEMENT TO BE CHANGED
1.)
      END

```



```

C=====
C      SUBROUTINE READQ (NG,Q)
C      INTERACTIVELY ENTERS THE "Q" MATRIX NOISE WEIGHTING MATRIX =
C=====
      REAL*8 C(NG,NG),DUM,ANSR
      INTEGER IANS,I,J,K,L
      DATA IY/'Y'/,IZ/'N'/
      WRITE (5,110)
      DO 20 I=1,NG
      DO 10 J=1,NG
      WRITE (5,100) I,J
      CALL RDRREAL (ANSR)
      Q(I,J)=ANSR
10      CONTINUE
20      CONTINUE
C-----
30      CALL FRTCMS ('CLRSCRN ')
      WRITE (5,120)
      CALL MATFRT (Q,NG,NG)
40      WRITE (5,130)
      CALL RDCHAR (IANS)
      IF ((IANS.NE.IY).AND.(IANS.NE.IZ)) GO TO 50
      GO TO 60
50      WRITE (5,140)
      GO TO 40
60      CONTINUE
      IF (IANS.EQ.IZ) GO TO 90
      WRITE (5,150)
      CALL RDINT (IANS)
      K=IANS
      WRITE (5,160)
      CALL RDINT (IANS)
      L=IANS
      WRITE (5,100) K,L
      CALL RDRREAL (ANSR)
      DUM=ANSR
      DO 80 I=1,NG
      DO 70 J=1,NG
      IF ((I.EQ.K).AND.(J.EQ.L)) Q(I,J)=DUM
70      CONTINUE
80      CONTINUE
      GO TO 30
90      CONTINUE
      CALL FRTCMS ('CLRSCRN ')
      RETURN
C-----
100     FORMAT (5X,14HTHE ELEMENT Q(I2,1H,,I2,2H)=)
110     FORMAT (//,5X,44HENTER THE PROCESS NOISE PSD WEIGHTING MATRIX,/,5X
1,12H "Q" MATRIX ,/,5X,42HDIMENSION = * PROCESS NOISE SOURCES NG
2 X,/,17X,27H*PROCESS NOISE SOURCES NG )
120     FORMAT (//,5X,42HTHE PROCESS NOISE WEIGHTING MATRIX....Q.//)
130     FORMAT (//,5X,54HDO YOU WISH TO CHANGE THE VALUE OF ANY MATRIX ELEM
1ENT?/,10X,19HTYEE "YES" OR "N".)
140     FORMAT (1X,51HWARNING: IMPROPER DATA ENTRY! ENTER "YES" OR "NO".)
150     FORMAT (5X,50HENTER THE ROW NUMBER OF THE ELEMENT TO BE CHANGED.)
160     FORMAT (5X,53HENTER THE COLUMN NUMBER OF THE ELEMENT TO BE CHANGED
1.)
      END

```



```

C=====
C      SUBROUTINE READER (NO,RC)
C      ENTERS THE "R" MATRIX MEASUREMENT NOISE DISTRIBUTION MATRIX . =
C=====
      REAL*8  RC(NO,NO),DUM,ANSR
      INTEGER IANS,I,J,K,L
      DATA IY/'Y',IZ/'N'/
      WRITE (5,90)
      DO 10 I=1,NO
      DO 10 J=1,NO
      WRITE (5,80) I,J
      CALL RDRREAL (ANSR)
10  RC(I,J)=ANSR
C-----
20  CALL FRTCMS ('CLRSCN ')
      WRITE (5,100)
      CALL MATPRT (RC,NC,NC)
30  WRITE (5,110)
      CALL RDCHAR (IANS)
      IF ((IANS.NE.IY).AND.(IANS.NE.IZ)) GC TC 40
      GC TO 50
40  WRITE (5,120)
      GC TO 30
50  CONTINUE
      IF (IANS.EQ.IZ) GC TC 70
      WRITE (5,130)
      CALL RDINT (IANS)
      K=IANS
      WRITE (5,140)
      CALL RDINT (IANS)
      L=IANS
      WRITE (5,80) K,L
      CALL RDRREAL (ANSR)
      DUM=ANSR
      DO 60 I=1,NO
      DO 60 J=1,NO
60  IF ((I.EQ.K).AND.(J.EQ.L)) RC(I,J)=DUM
      GO TO 20
70  CCNTINUE
      CALL FRTCMS ('CLRSCN ')
      RETURN
C-----
80  FORMAT (5X,14HTHE ELEMENT R(,I2,1H, ,I2,2H)=)
90  FORMAT (//,5X,6CHENTER THE MEASUREMENT NOISE DISTRIBUTION MATRIX "
1R"MATRIX .,//,5X,53HDIMENSION = # OBSERVATIONS NO X # OBSERVATIO
2NS NO )
100 FORMAT (//,15X,5CHTHE MEASUREMENT NOISE DISTRIBUTION MATRIX.....R.
1...//)
110 FORMAT (//,5X,54HDO YOU WISH TO CHANGE THE VALUE OF ANY MATRIX ELEM
1ENT?//,10X,19HYEZ "YES" OR "NO".)
120 FORMAT (1X,51HWARNING: IMPROPER DATA ENTRY! ENTER "YES" OR "NO".)
130 FORMAT (5X,50HENTER THE ROW NUMBER OF THE ELEMENT TO BE CHANGED.)
140 FORMAT (5X,52HENTER THE COLUMN NUMBER OF THE ELEMENT TO BE CHANGED
1)
      END

```



```

C=====
C      SUBROUTINE READFE (NS,NO,FBGE)
C      INTERACTIVELY ENTERS THE "K" FEEDBACK GAIN ESTIMATOR MATRIX
C=====
      REAL*8 FBGE(NS,NO),DUM,ANSR
      INTEGER IANS,I,J,K,L
      DATA IY,IZ,IN,NI/
      WRITE (5,110)
      DO 20 I=1,NS
      DO 10 J=1,NO
      WRITE (5,100) I,J
      CALL RDRFAL (ANSR)
      FBGE(I,J)=ANSR
      CCONTINUE
      CONTINUE
10
20
C-----
30      CALL FRTCMS ('CLRSCLN ')
      WRITE (5,120)
      CALL MATERT (FBGE,NS,NO)
40      WRITE (5,130)
      CALL RDCLEAR (IANS)
      IF ((IANS.NE.IY).AND.(IANS.NE.IZ)) GC TO 50
      GO TO 60
      WRITE (5,140)
      GC TO 40
      CONTINUE
60      IF (IANS.EQ.IZ) GC TO 90
      WRITE (5,150)
      CALL RDINT (IANS)
      K=IANS
      WRITE (5,160)
      CALL RDINT (IANS)
      L=IANS
      WRITE (5,100) K,L
      CALL RDRFAL (ANSR)
      DUM=ANSR
      DO 80 I=1,NS
      DO 70 J=1,NO
      IF ((I.EQ.K).AND.(J.EQ.L)) FBGE(I,J)=DUM
70      CONTINUE
80      CONTINUE
      GO TO 30
90      CONTINUE
      CALL FRTCMS ('CLRSCLN ')
      RETURN
C-----
100     FORMAT (5X,14HENTER ELEMENT K(I2,1H,,I2,2H)=)
110     FORMAT (//,5X,54HENTER THE FEEDBACK GAIN ESTIMATOR MATRIX "K"-MATR
111     1IX,10X,19HTYPE "YES" OR "NO".)
120     FORMAT (//,10X,48HDIMENSION = # STATES NS X # OBSERVATIONS NO.)
121     1//,15X,47HENTER THE FEEDBACK GAIN ESTIMATOR MATRIX "K"-MATRIX ,
122     1//)
130     FORMAT (//,5X,54HDO YOU WISH TO CHANGE THE VALUE OF ANY MATRIX ELE
131     1MENT?//,10X,19HTYPE "YES" OR "NO".)
140     FORMAT (1X,51HWARNING: IMPROPER DATA ENTRY! ENTER "YES" OR "NO".)
150     FORMAT (5X,53HENTER THE ROW NUMBER OF THE ELEMENT TO BE CHANGED.)
160     FORMAT (5X,52HENTER THE COLUMN NUMBER OF THE ELEMENT TO BE CHANGED
161     1)
      END

```



```

C=====
C      SUBROUTINE REALW (NG,WR)
C      INTERACTIVELY ENTERS "W0"    STEADY DISTURBANCE VECTOR    =
C=====
      REAL*8  WF(NG),DUM,ANSR
      INTEGER IANS,I,K
      DATA IY/'Y'/,IZ/'N'/
      WRITE (5,100)
      DO 10 I=1,NG
      WRITE (5,90) I
      CALL RDREAL (ANSR)
      WR(I)=ANSR
10    CONTINUE
C-----
20    CALL FRTCMS ('CLRSCLN ')
      WRITE (5,110)
      WRITE (5,90) (WR(I),I=1,NG)
30    WRITE (5,120)
      CALL RDCLAR (IANS)
      IF ((IANS.NE.IY).AND.(IANS.NE.IZ)) GC TO 40
      GC TO 50
40    WRITE (5,130)
      GC TO 30
50    CONTINUE
      IF (IANS.EQ.IZ) GC TO 70
      WRITE (5,140)
      CALL RDINT (IANS)
      K=IANS
      WRITE (5,80) K
      CALL RDREAL (ANSR)
      DUM=ANSR
      DO 60 I=1,NG
      IF (I.EQ.K) WR(I)=DUM
60    CONTINUE
      GC TO 20
70    CONTINUE
      CALL FRTCMS ('CLRSCLN ')
      RETURN
C-----
80    FORMAT (5X,15HTHE ELEMENT W0(,I2,2H)=)
90    FORMAT (F12.5)
100   FORMAT (/,5X,57HENTER THE STEADY DISTURBANCE VECTOR MATRIX "W0"-M
110   1ATRIX -/,10X,44HDIMENSION = # PROCESS NOISE SOURCES NG X 1)
120   FORMAT (/,15X,53HTHE STEADY DISTURBANCE VECTOR MATRIX "W0"-MATRI
1X    1X
130   1X
140   1X
      END

```



```

C=====
C SUBROUTINE RDREAL -- INTERACTIVELY READS A REAL NUMBER REPLY      =
C INTO A FORTRAN PROGRAM. IF THE USER INADVERTENTLY ENTERS  A NULL  =
C STRING THE S/R ISSUES A WARNING AND ALLCWS A RECOVERY.           =
C=====
      SUBROUTINE RDREAL (ANSR)
      REAL*8 ANSR
      INTEGER CCOUNT
C-----
      COUNT=0
      CONTINUE
10     COUNT=COUNT+1
      IF (COUNT.LT.3) GC TO 20
      WRITE (5,60)
      GO TO 40
20     CONTINUE
      READ (5,*,END=30,ERR=30) ANSR
      RETURN
30     REWIND 5
      WRITE (5,50)
      GC TO 10
40     CONTINUE
      STOP
C-----
50     FORMAT (1X,64HWARNING:  NULL STRINGS ARE NOT ALLOWED, ENTER A NUME
1RICAL VALUE.)
60     FORMAT (////,2X,42HPROGRAM KILLED - TWO NULL STRINGS ENTERED!,,)
      END

```



```

C=====
C SUBROUTINE RDINT -- INTERACTIVELY READS AN INTEGER REPLY
C INTO A FORTRAN PROGRAM. IF THE USER INADVERTENTLY ENTERS AN IMPROPER=
C DATA CHARACTER THE S/R ISSUES A WARNING AND ALLOWS A RECOVERY. =
C=====
      SUBROUTINE RDINT (IANS)
      INTEGER CCOUNT,IANS
C-----
      COUNT=0
      CONTINUE
10     COUNT=COUNT+1
      IF (COUNT.LT.3) GC TC 20
      WRITE (5,60)
      GO TO 50
20     CONTINUE
      READ (5,*,END=40,ERR=40) IANS
      IF (IANS) 40,40,30
30     CONTINUE
      RETURN
40     REWIND 5
      WRITE (5,70)
      GO TO 10
50     CONTINUE
      STCP
C-----
60     FORMAT (//,5X,49HPROGRAM TERMINATION - TWO IMPROPER DATA ENTRIES!!
1)
70     FORMAT (1X,56HWARNING: IMPROPER DATA ENTRY! ENTER A POSITIVE INTE
1GER.)
      END

```



```

C=====
C SUBROUTINE RDCHAR -- INTERACTIVELY READS A CHARACTER STRING REPLY =
C ('YES' OR 'NO') INTO A FORTRAN PROGRAM. IF THE USER INADVERTENTLY =
C ENTERS A NULL STRING THE S/R ISSUES A WARNING AND ALLOWS A RECOVERY=
C=====
      SUBROUTINE RDCHAR (IANS)
      INTEGER CCOUNT,IANS
      DATA IY,'Y',IZ,'N'
C-----
      COUNT=0
      CONTINUE
10     COUNT=COUNT+1
      IF (COUNT.LT.3) GO TO 20
      WRITE (5,60)
      GO TO 40
20     CONTINUE
      REWIND 5
      READ (5,70,END=30,ERR=30) IANS
      RETURN
30     REWIND 5
      WRITE (5,50)
      GO TO 10
40     CONTINUE
      STOP
C-----
50     FORMAT (1X,60HWARNING:  NULL STRINGS ARE NOT ALLOWED, ENTER "YES"
108 "NO".)
60     FORMAT (//,5X,47HPROGRAM TERMINATION - TWO NULL STRINGS ENTERED!)
70     FORMAT (A1)
      END

```



```

C=====
C  SUBROUTINE MATPRT -- DISPLAYS A TWO-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY (16 COLS. MAX)=
C  IN VARIABLE SCREEN FORMAT FOR USER EASE IN ROW IDENTIFICATION.
C=====
      SUBROUTINE MATPRT (IBTT, NROW, NCCL)
      IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
      DIMENSION PRIT (NROW,NCOL)
C-----
      IF (NCOL.EQ.0) NCCL=1
      IF (NCOL.EQ.1) WRITE (5,10) ((PRIT(I,J),J=1,NCOL),I=1,NROW)
      IF (NCOL.EQ.2) WRITE (5,20) ((PRIT(I,J),J=1,NCOL),I=1,NROW)
      IF (NCOL.EQ.3) WRITE (5,30) ((PRIT(I,J),J=1,NCOL),I=1,NROW)
      IF (NCOL.EQ.4) WRITE (5,40) ((PRIT(I,J),J=1,NCOL),I=1,NROW)
      IF (NCOL.EQ.5) WRITE (5,50) ((PRIT(I,J),J=1,NCOL),I=1,NROW)
      IF (NCOL.EQ.6) WRITE (5,60) ((PRIT(I,J),J=1,NCOL),I=1,NROW)
      IF (NCOL.EQ.7) WRITE (5,70) ((PRIT(I,J),J=1,NCOL),I=1,NROW)
      IF (NCOL.EQ.8) WRITE (5,80) ((PRIT(I,J),J=1,NCOL),I=1,NROW)
      IF (NCOL.EQ.9) WRITE (5,90) ((PRIT(I,J),J=1,NCOL),I=1,NROW)
      IF (NCOL.EQ.10) WRITE (5,100) ((PRIT(I,J),J=1,NCOL),I=1,NROW)
      IF (NCOL.EQ.11) WRITE (5,110) ((PRIT(I,J),J=1,NCOL),I=1,NROW)
      IF (NCOL.EQ.12) WRITE (5,120) ((PRIT(I,J),J=1,NCOL),I=1,NROW)
      IF (NCOL.EQ.13) WRITE (5,130) ((PRIT(I,J),J=1,NCOL),I=1,NROW)
      IF (NCOL.EQ.14) WRITE (5,140) ((PRIT(I,J),J=1,NCOL),I=1,NROW)
      IF (NCOL.EQ.15) WRITE (5,150) ((PRIT(I,J),J=1,NCOL),I=1,NROW)
      IF (NCOL.EQ.16) WRITE (5,160) ((PRIT(I,J),J=1,NCOL),I=1,NROW)
      RETURN
C-----
10  FORMAT (F12.5)
20  FORMAT (2F12.5)
30  FORMAT (3F12.5)
40  FORMAT (4F12.5)
50  FORMAT (5F12.5)
60  FORMAT (6F12.5)
70  FORMAT (6F12.5//,F12.5//)
80  FORMAT (6F12.5//,2F12.5//)
90  FORMAT (6F12.5//,3F12.5//)
100  FORMAT (6F12.5//,4F12.5//)
110  FORMAT (6F12.5//,5F12.5//)
120  FORMAT (6F12.5//,6F12.5//)
130  FORMAT (6F12.5//,6F12.5//,F12.5//)
140  FORMAT (6F12.5//,6F12.5//,2F12.5//)
150  FORMAT (6F12.5//,6F12.5//,3F12.5//)
160  FORMAT (6F12.5//,6F12.5//,4F12.5//)
      END

```



```

C=====
C  SUBROUTINE MATPRT -- DISPLAYS A TWO-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY (16 COLS. MAX)=
C  IN VARIABLE SCREEN FORMAT FOR USER EASE IN ROW IDENTIFICATION.
C=====
      SUBROUTINE MATPRT (PRTT, NROW, NCCL)
      IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
      DIMENSION PRTT (NROW, NCCL)
C-----
      IF (NCOL.EQ.0) NCCL=1
      IF (NCOL.EQ.1) WRITE (5,10) ((PRTT (I,J), J=1, NCCL), I=1, NROW)
      IF (NCOL.EQ.2) WRITE (5,20) ((PRTT (I,J), J=1, NCCL), I=1, NROW)
      IF (NCOL.EQ.3) WRITE (5,30) ((PRTT (I,J), J=1, NCCL), I=1, NROW)
      IF (NCOL.EQ.4) WRITE (5,40) ((PRTT (I,J), J=1, NCCL), I=1, NROW)
      IF (NCOL.EQ.5) WRITE (5,50) ((PRTT (I,J), J=1, NCCL), I=1, NROW)
      IF (NCOL.EQ.6) WRITE (5,60) ((PRTT (I,J), J=1, NCCL), I=1, NROW)
      IF (NCOL.EQ.7) WRITE (5,70) ((PRTT (I,J), J=1, NCCL), I=1, NROW)
      IF (NCOL.EQ.8) WRITE (5,80) ((PRTT (I,J), J=1, NCCL), I=1, NROW)
      IF (NCOL.EQ.9) WRITE (5,90) ((PRTT (I,J), J=1, NCCL), I=1, NROW)
      IF (NCOL.EQ.10) WRITE (5,100) ((PRTT (I,J), J=1, NCCL), I=1, NROW)
      IF (NCOL.EQ.11) WRITE (5,110) ((PRTT (I,J), J=1, NCCL), I=1, NROW)
      IF (NCOL.EQ.12) WRITE (5,120) ((PRTT (I,J), J=1, NCCL), I=1, NROW)
      IF (NCOL.EQ.13) WRITE (5,130) ((PRTT (I,J), J=1, NCCL), I=1, NROW)
      IF (NCOL.EQ.14) WRITE (5,140) ((PRTT (I,J), J=1, NCCL), I=1, NROW)
      IF (NCOL.EQ.15) WRITE (5,150) ((PRTT (I,J), J=1, NCCL), I=1, NROW)
      IF (NCOL.EQ.16) WRITE (5,160) ((PRTT (I,J), J=1, NCCL), I=1, NROW)
      RETURN
C-----
10  FORMAT (F12.5)
20  FORMAT (2F12.5)
30  FORMAT (3F12.5)
40  FORMAT (4F12.5)
50  FORMAT (5F12.5)
60  FORMAT (6F12.5)
70  FORMAT (6F12.5//, 2F12.5//)
80  FORMAT (6F12.5//, 3F12.5//)
90  FORMAT (6F12.5//, 4F12.5//)
100 FORMAT (6F12.5//, 5F12.5//)
110 FORMAT (6F12.5//, 6F12.5//)
120 FORMAT (6F12.5//, 6F12.5//, 2F12.5//)
130 FORMAT (6F12.5//, 6F12.5//, 3F12.5//)
140 FORMAT (6F12.5//, 6F12.5//, 4F12.5//)
150 FORMAT (6F12.5//, 6F12.5//, 5F12.5//)
160 FORMAT (6F12.5//, 6F12.5//, 6F12.5//)
      END

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